

The Cuban Teachers in Cambridge A Survey of Missions in China
Story by Caroline Benedict Burrell

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CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 5 July 1900



Three Chicago
Congregational
Leaders

The Business Outlook

Seasonable quietude continues to be the feature in general distributive trade; prices of manufactured products continue to rule in buyers' favor, the only exceptions being found where crop conditions are exceptionally favorable and, in a few instances, where the work of reduction has been overdone. There has been no widespread slump in general business, as is proven by the continued gains in railroad earnings, showing, as they do, satisfactory increases over the same period a year ago, when it was generally admitted that trade throughout the country was very active. Clearing house exchanges are somewhat smaller, but this recession largely reflects the absence of speculation in the stock markets rather than showing any decline in trade outside of New York. Wheat during the past week has had a very substantial decline, selling off practically nine cents per bushel; corn, on the other hand, has held very steady, and it is thought by many good judges that, with any unfavorable weather for growing corn, there will be a sharp upward movement in the price of that cereal. Sugar is at the highest price reached at this time for ten years. There can be no question that the sugar war is settled to all intents and purposes, and that the various refining interests are working in harmony.

The Chinese troubles have caused an advance in teas and a falling off in the export cotton trade. In the iron and steel industry reports are as blue as ever, steel billets having been reduced from \$28 to \$25 per ton. A rather better demand is noted for lumber and likewise for other building materials. A more cheerful disposition is noted among boot and shoe jobbers, but the Eastern markets for textiles continue rather dull.

Last week a strong effort was made to bring about a rally in the stock market, which was crowned with moderate success, a large number of "shorts" being driven to cover. The outcome is believed to be, however, lower

prices all along the line, more especially with the Democratic convention and presidential campaign immediately ahead.

In the Boston market "coppers" sympathized with the stronger New York prices and were rather more firm, but little business was done at any time in these stocks.

Education

— Harvard granted degrees in course to 938 persons last week.

— Rev. Clifford W. Barnes, Yale, '89, and the Yale Divinity School, '92, has been elected president of Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.

— Governor-general Wood of Cuba has been paring down the salaries of the professors in the University of Havana, some of whom were drawing enormous salaries and doing little or no work.

— W. S. Stratton of Colorado Springs has given Colorado College \$50,000 to complete the Science Building Fund and to purchase a large scientific collection now located at Coronado Beach, Cal.

— Brown University trustees have secured gifts from alumni and friends of that institution sufficient to secure the conditional offer made by Mr. Rockefeller, and the total addition to the endowment coming from all sources during the past year amounts to more than \$1,000,000.

— The trustees of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., in response to pressure from the alumni, have voted to limit hereafter the number of women students, and to impose such restrictions on those who do wish to enter as will be calculated to drive away rather than attract women.

— Yale, during the past year, has received pledges or gifts of \$1,000,000 toward the bicentenary fund, and \$200,000 in addition. Harvard has had bequests amounting to \$900,000, \$100,000 of this being from Alexander

Agassiz and his sisters, children of the famous Louis Agassiz, to be used in finishing the great museum in Cambridge which bears the great naturalist's name.

— The authorities at Yale point to the fact that during the past ten years 519 men have graduated from that institution who earned all or part of their living expenses while students, as proof positive that it is easier for a man with limited means to go through Yale now than it was thirty years ago. The rate of living is higher, to be sure, but the opportunities for employment are far greater than they used to be.

— The American Institute of Sacred Literature is making an effort to promote the organization of classes for Bible study to begin the first Sunday in October and continue through the period of the secular school year. The institute asks pastors to pledge themselves to preach on Bible study on the second Sunday in September, with this purpose in view. It is hoped that in this way many persons not in the Sunday school may be persuaded to study the Bible systematically. A number of pastors have already pledged their co-operation.

— The twenty-seventh Chautauqua, N. Y., Assembly offers a fuller and richer program than ever, continuing from June 27 to Aug. 23. Last year the attendance was the largest in the history of the institution. In the summer schools 2,262 students pursued a variety of courses of study under seventy-two instructors. Important improvements have been made in the grounds, especially in securing an abundant supply of pure water from an artesian well. The assembly program is arranged to give special attention to subjects of world politics, achievements of the nineteenth century, Greek history and literature and social life. Excursion rates, one and one-third for the round trip, can be had from Boston, New York and other principal cities. Somehow popular interest in Chautauqua seems to be perennial.

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Boston Thursday 5 July 1900

Number 27

CHANGE OF PRICE.—Owing to a recent ruling of the Post Office at Boston, we cannot hereafter mail our Services at pound rates. In future, therefore, the price will be 75 cents per hundred, post-paid, or 60 cents delivered at our office.

Among Next Week's Features

SUMMER ACTIVITIES IN THE CHURCHES, by Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D.

REPORT, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, OF THE CENTENNIAL OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

A WOMAN'S DAY IN SHANGHAI, by Alice Hamilton Rich.

The Christian World

The great calamity at Endeavorers to Hoboken affected many Sell at Once Christian Endeavorers about to sail for the London convention. Though none are reported injured or missing, much confusion was brought to the 520 delegates expecting to sail from Boston on Tuesday by the Saale. The list included 250 from Massachusetts, 170 from other parts of New England and 100 from the country at large. Upon receiving information of the burning of the steamship, Messrs. Shaw and Lathrop, transportation managers, secured all the available accommodations for other early sailing. The result is that the party will proceed within a few days, though separated into groups. The first quota, consisting of the speakers and officials, leave New York this week, reaching London in time for the convention July 14. Members of Tour 8 will sail on Saturday from the same port, and other parties will follow a few days later. On Monday evening a reception to the delegates was held in Tremont Temple. Anxiety regarding Dr. Clark is relieved by the cable received from him last week announcing his arrival with Mrs. Clark at Irkutsk, after a difficult passage across Siberia. They will reach London July 18.

At Northfield The Northfield season has opened strongly, the Students' Conference beginning last Friday with large delegations from the colleges, and such men as Robert E. Speer, Harlan P. Beach, Dr. William Ashmore and S. M. Sayford being early on the ground and through their addresses giving an impulse to the gathering which will be felt throughout all the sessions. Daily classroom work goes on almost as regularly as in college halls. The Bible is the one book studied, under such competent leaders as Prof. E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin and H. B. Wright, general secretary of Yale Y. M. C. A. No less emphasis than in previous years is to be laid upon missions, an institute designed for those looking toward foreign service being conducted by leaders of the student volunteer movement. A tender memorial service in honor of D. L. Moody was held last Sunday. John R. Mott, Henry M.

Moore and representatives of a number of the colleges, as well as a Japanese young man, bore testimony to the wide-reaching influence of the great leader. This Students' Conference, which lasts until next Monday, will be followed by the assemblage of young women from various colleges and Christian associations, to convene July 18, and that in turn will be succeeded by the general conferences, Aug. 2-10, to the success of which F. B. Meyer and G. Campbell Morgan of England will contribute. We are glad to note the progress of the movement for the endowment of Mr. Moody's schools. Mr. Henry H. Proctor of Boston has at last consented to take the chairmanship of the committee having it in charge, and he will have the co-operation of all who desire to see Mr. Moody's influence perpetuated in this substantial fashion.

Oberlin's Remarkable Reunion The Oberlin reunion, described in our last week's issue, made many and great impressions and left marked results. Two thousand people at banquet tables together on the campus under the trees is not an everyday sight, and when they are all of one college family, representing classes from 1834 to 1900, after-dinner speeches may be expected to be ringing and rich. The enthusiasm was intense. Professor King said it surpassed that of any meeting of any kind he ever attended. President Barrows said it was like that of a Republican presidential convention. The alumni reported an addition of \$100,000 to the funds, making \$400,000 in two years. A living endowment association was formed in charge of a committee of five. It was the largest alumni meeting ever held, and the mood was of the best, revealing what President Barrows calls, "the greatness of Oberlin's constituency and the magnificence of her future."

Prophetic of Larger Service Eight universities and five colleges were represented at this reunion by members of their faculties. They bore away most favorable impressions of Oberlin, and it was good for the college to have as guests men of such delightful personality and breadth of attainment. The discussions of educational methods were frank and kind, illustrative of the higher democracy of learning whose unity is in ideals, not in constitutions and like methods. Oberlin's reach of influence was illustrated to the eye by flags from all parts of the world sent by her missionaries and hung in the great tent on the campus where again and again 3,000 people assembled. The visible promises of Oberlin's growth also greeted guests in the rapidly rising walls of Lord Cottage and Severance Chemical Laboratory, which are to be completed by Sep-

tember, and the breaking of ground for the Warner Gymnasium for men. There is every reason to believe that in a decade many more buildings will be added. But the real greatness of Oberlin has always been in her inner life, and the world expects and believes that she will use the increased resources of modern days in making men and women fitted for the best life of the twentieth century.

Plans are now matured for the gathering at Andover Seminary, July 10, of pastors and other persons interested in the catechetical training of the young. The general theme of this conference—the church's parochial responsibility—is a broad one and ought to open up many fields of profitable debate aside from the special question of catechetical instruction. The program in its range corresponds with this field. Besides discussion of the nature and uses of catechisms and the method of catechetical instruction by such men as Messrs. C. A. Bidwell, J. L. Sewall, F. S. Hunnewell and J. L. Keedy, such topics as The Church in the City, Parochialism Instead of Evangelism, and the Example Set by Roman Catholics and Other Churches will be treated, respectively, by Rev. L. H. Thayer, Rev. Thomas Chalmers and Dr. Doremus Scudder. Dr. S. W. Dike and Prof. George F. Moore will preside over the conference, which will begin at 9.30 in the morning and continue through the afternoon. This is the first time such a gathering has been held. It ought to crystallize the thought and discussion of recent months and to point the way toward better general instruction in the churches of young people.

Significant Literary Honors The annual crop of honorary degrees appears this year to be diminishing in quantity and improving in quality. The trend of the colleges in distributing these honors gives hope that in time the custom may prove a stimulus to learning. We could name doctors of law who do not know enough of law to gain admission to practice in any court. There are doctors of literature whose names do not appear in any list of authors. We know doctors of philosophy who have not even graduated from a high school. Colleges that have not a single teacher capable of teaching theology have given the degree of D. D. to men who never saw the inside of a college or seminary, and never published the smallest treatise on theology. There are welcome signs that this business of parodying learning is falling into disfavor. The custom at Harvard, and now adopted at Amherst, is in use in an increasing number of colleges—that of conferring honorary degrees only for some definite service rendered which makes the bestowal evidently appropriate, and of requesting

the presence on the Commencement stage of those whom they expect thus to honor. When men who appear in public with literary ornaments which have been borrowed or surreptitiously purchased are liable to be asked to account for the treasures they display, the honor of high achievements of learning will be much increased.

The Death of Admiral Philip off Santiago July 3, 1898.

Capt. John W. Philip of the steamship Texas had peculiar distinction because he hushed the cheers of victory in his sympathy with dying foes and later said to his officers and crew, summoned to the quarter-deck, "I want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty." Captain Philip's unaffected piety was no less recognized than his bravery, and he has been for many years one of the most popular and beloved officers in the navy. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1840, graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1856, served as lieutenant during the Civil War, did valuable service on the sea in following years and in 1894 was executive officer of the Charlestown Navy Yard. He soon united by letter with the Winthrop Congregational Church and became an active, useful member, honored and beloved. During the war with Spain he was made commodore and soon after was promoted to rear admiral. At his death, which occurred suddenly from disease of the heart last Saturday afternoon, he was in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Last year he was presented with a beautiful sword and Bible by the Sunday school children of Texas. For his purity of life, his success as an officer both in peace and war, and his kindness of heart he will always be remembered as an ideal American hero.

A Wise Secretarial Choice. Those who heard the paper of Rev. W. F. Oldham at the Ecumenical Conference of Missions in New York will congratulate the Methodist Episcopal Church North that the board of managers of the denominational missionary society has elected him to the important post of assistant secretary of that society. He was born in India, converted under the preaching of William Taylor, has labored as missionary in India, and later in Singapore, having remarkable success in the latter place in dealing with the Chinese of that city and in leading them to Christ. He has a practical knowledge of missions, an open mind to newer aspects of missionary administration, a vigorous, chaste style as speaker and writer and a burning passion for missions, shown conclusively during his recent career as pastor in Ohio and lecturer on missions at Ohio Wesleyan University.

When Dr. George Compensation for Destruction by War Adam Smith was in this country last summer, he was present at a dinner party where an American clergyman was la-

menting the cruelty of our Government in carrying on war in Cuba and the Philippines. Dr. Smith said, "In the long run 100 lives will be saved for every person killed in the war." In support of this assertion it may be noted that in 1898, the year previous to American occupation of Cuba, the deaths in Havana were eighty-five to each thousand of the population. Last April the death rate was reduced to a little more than twenty-two to the thousand. This change, brought about through improved sanitation, means a saving of about 10,000 lives every year in Havana alone. By preventing the importation of yellow fever from Cuba into the United States it means the saving to this country of many millions of dollars as well as of many lives. And this is only one of many illustrations showing that war, under some conditions, is a terrible surgery which, through suffering and bloodshed, destroys disease and anarchy and brings health and stable peace.

Shorten the Distance. We believe heartily and in the intercollegiate contests annually held. They do much to interest the whole body of students in physical culture. They teach self-discipline and unselfish co-operation for worthy ends. They uphold a high standard of honor. Properly supervised they also increase rather than lessen zeal in study, which of course is the chief object of a college. But we see no good reason why the strain of a boat race should be maintained for so long a distance as four miles. Why four rather than five? Why not three as in former years? Why would not a three-mile course afford just as fair and full a test of the rowing of rival crews as one of four miles, and be at the same time much less severe a tax upon their physique? Not a few young men are forbidden by their parents to train for a four-mile race, or are given consent only with the greatest reluctance, who would gladly be permitted to row if the distance were shortened. Many an oarsman who has seemed to bear the strain of a university race successfully at the time has found his mature life cut short or gravely hampered by its consequences. Shorten the distance!

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel observes its bicentenary throughout this year, completing its 200th year next June. It is an organization of the Church of England, founded originally to care for emigrants from Great Britain to its colonies and dependencies. It did a valuable but unintentional service to New England by intensifying the desire for independence through its efforts to establish among the Puritans the English Church. Its first missionaries abroad came to Boston in 1702, one also being sent to South Carolina the same year. The society spent \$1,137,000 on this country before it withdrew on the establishment of our national independence. Its sphere has now become almost world-wide. Like the Church Missionary Society, organized a century later, it is a voluntary society, though the two bodies together practically represent the entire Established Church of

England. Both these societies have recently held anniversaries in London, the first celebrating its 199th, and the second its 101st. The S. P. G. has during its existence spent more than \$82,000,000 on its missionary work, and its income last year was about \$660,000. The sentiment expressed at the anniversary meeting by Lord Cecil seems to be gaining constantly more hearty assent. He said, "The missionary spirit looks to making the world, not Anglican, but Christian." The growth of that sentiment in the Church of England indicates an important missionary work going forward at home.

A Reopened Mission. It is thirteen years since the Spaniards took possession of the Caroline Islands. The ship which brought the new governor landed also six Capuchin priests, and the result of the change of government was the destruction of the flourishing mission of the American Board and the banishment of its missionaries by the Spaniards. After several years of delay the Spanish government paid to our Government \$17,500 indemnity for property destroyed belonging to the mission and to missionaries. As a result of our war with Spain, she sold her possessions in the Carolines to Germany, and the way is now open for the Board to renew its work. It has assurances of cordial support from the German authorities. Two women who were at Ponape when Spain took possession, Miss Foss and Miss Palmer, are about to return, sailing from San Francisco this week by the schooner Queen of the Isles. Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Gray will accompany them, and a physician and his wife are also under appointment for the Ruk station. A few years ago it seemed as though the interesting Christian work in these Micronesian stations had been permanently blotted out. This hopeful resurrection gives encouragement that the terrible destruction of lives and property in mission stations in China is not the obliteration of the fruits of the labors of faithful Christian men and women, but that new and larger life will rise out of the ruins left by recent riots and murders.

The Late Bishop Ryle. Bishop Ryle, who recently gave up the honors and duties of the bishopric of Liverpool in the Anglican Church, did not long survive this retirement. He was the largest figure in the evangelical party within the Anglican Church during the past generation, a writer of religious tracts which have had an enormous circulation. Like Dr. John Hall of New York, he lived long enough to see a son become the advocate of views he disavowed. Prof. Herbert Ryle of Queen's College, Cambridge, an eminent higher critic of the Bible, is the bishop's son. The *British Weekly*, reviewing a volume of Bishop Ryle's sermons recently, said of them what can be truthfully said of many another preacher of his school of thought—that in their terminology, lack of touch with the life of today, etc., they showed such antiqueness of point of view, such aloofness from men of today, that it could not be expected that either as spoken messages or as written sermons they would powerfully grip or shape the life of men in the church or out of it.

Current History

The Yellow Terror The recently issued biography of C. H. Pearson has recently called the attention of the British—and to some extent the American—public to the pessimistic prognostications of this publicist who saw things from the Australian standpoint. He, it will be recalled, foresaw a time when the Teuton and the Slav would both have to give way before the aroused Mongolian. He warned Europe against disturbing the sleeping yellow giant. What that giant can do when aroused Europe and America are now beginning to realize.

When we last went to press nothing authentic was known respecting the state of the ambassadors, missionaries and foreign merchants in Peking. The whereabouts of Vice-admiral Seymour and his relief force also was unknown, and the state of Tientsin itself was problematical. At last from the fog of rumor have come forth the following facts. Tientsin is now in the hands of the allied Powers, but not without serious fighting and loss of property owned by foreigners, including, we fear, mission property and legations. But of this no definite news as yet. The Pei-Ho River is clear from Taku up to Tientsin. Admiral Seymour returned with his force of marines to Tientsin on the 27th after fighting almost steadily from the time he left Tientsin for Peking on the 12th until the day he returned, his losses being fifty killed and 144 wounded, and his farthest advance beyond Tientsin being less than twenty miles. His opponents were both Boxers and the imperial troops. On the way back to Tientsin he attacked and captured an arsenal containing large stores of rice, ammunition and military supplies.

The Uncertain Fate of the Foreigners The rumors respecting the flight of the ambassadors and ministers in Peking to the north have not been confirmed. So far as can be ascertained now they are still in Peking, but how many of them are alive and how many dead it is impossible to say. Admiral Kempff on the 30th cabled from Chefu that on the 19th the ministers were given twenty-four hours to leave the city and that they refused to go. A message of the same tenor came the same day from the United States consul in Tientsin. On the 2d Admiral Kempff cabled that a runner from Peking reported the legations as besieged, the provisions nearly exhausted, Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, as dead, having been attacked by a mob in the streets, the American and Italian legations as burned, 20,000 Chinese soldiers inside and 30,000 outside of Peking, and his communication between the mouth of the river and Tientsin as insecure. Dispatches received from Shanghai confirm this news, and credit Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent to the throne, as being in power in Peking now, forcing the issue with the foreigners and calling up the imperial resources to a contest with the outside world. Obviously if this be true and if the state of men whose persons are deemed sacred, whom to touch is to court the anger of Christendom, is as described above, what must be the fate of ordinary

citizens of the United States and Europe resident in or fleeing to the capital for protection!

Preparations to Meet the Issue Obviously, if these reports are confirmed, it will be difficult to maintain longer the legal fiction that war does not exist. Once it is declared, then Europe and America will grapple resolutely the most difficult problem that diplomats and warriors have faced during this century. Now the trouble is localized, as it were. It is confined to the northern provinces. In the south the viceroys of Nankin and Hankow at present are in a mood to use their provincial troops for the preservation of order and for the protection of foreigners and their interests, providing the Powers assent to certain provisions laid down by the viceroys. But should the Powers refuse to comply with these provisions, or should the pressure from Peking upon these viceroys prove too strong, then the fire of anti-foreign hatred is likely to break out in the south and in the interior, adding immensely to the magnitude of the problem and to the prospective loss of life, Mongolian and Caucasian.

There is no way now by which diplomacy can get a foothold to accomplish anything in Peking. Such pressure as can be brought to bear has to be used with pacifically-intentioned viceroys or on Chinese official representatives in Occidental capitals, and the latter, we imagine, are nearly, if not quite, as much in the dark respecting the present status and the future course of events as we are.

Russian and Japanese Armies The invading troops in ever-increasing numbers are landing on Chinese soil, and it would not be surprising if the Powers requested Japan to add even larger forces, it being clearly seen now that the peril is too great to think of anything but succor for the imperiled foreigners and the establishment of a stable government. Our own forces are to be brought up to the 4,500 limit, and ultimately will be under the control of Maj.-Gen. A. D. Chaffee, a Civil War veteran, an admirable man for the place, whose rise from the ranks has made him conversant with all the devices of war, whose record in the campaign in Cuba was brilliant, and whose power to get all the fight there is in his subordinates out of them will enable him to make our small body of trained, well-equipped regulars prove a force which will weigh large even if it does not count as large as those of some other countries. He has left San Francisco for the scene of war, with orders to get to Peking. As for our naval force in Chinese waters, it will soon be the third in size and may be expected to give a good account of itself if opportunity offers.

Our Future Policy Our Government doubtless will hold to its traditional policy of non-interference with Chinese affairs just as long as it possibly can, and we do not believe that it will under any circumstances join in any demand for a partition of Chinese territory. Preservation of autonomy under wise rule, with an open door for all in all parts of the empire—that is our

wisest course. But we do not see how it can avoid committing us to joint participation in the effort to restore order in Peking, or in the task which must follow of setting up and maintaining in Peking a government for China which will be stable and capable of preserving order throughout the empire. This we should expect of it viewing the matter rationally and on grounds of policy. But if in addition sentiment comes in and says, Our minister, our missionaries, our soldiers and sailors have been slain, our finest battleship has been lost, what do you propose to do that will make such expenditure unnecessary in the future? then the Administration will find it extremely difficult to resist the joint pleas of policy, reason and sentiment, and to refuse to be a determining factor in shaping the outcome of events.

The Oregon's Disaster It has been a week of disaster. First came the news that the most famous of American battleships, the Oregon, had gone ashore off the Chinese coast while en route from Hongkong to the mouth of the Pei-Ho River with reinforcements for Admiral Remy and the land forces of the allied Powers. And next came the awful fire and loss of shipping and life in Hoboken, N. J. The official report from Captain Wilde of the Oregon tells of her striking the rocks in the Gulf of Pechili, not far from Chefu, and of serious injuries to her hull. Of course word went immediately to Chefu to other of our naval vessels to proceed instantly to the relief of the Oregon. But the officials in Washington have little hope of saving the noble vessel, made famous by her run from San Francisco round Cape Horn and up to Cuban waters in time to take a leading part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago. The fear is expressed in Washington that the craft was not only undermanned, but inefficiently manned, the second officer being known to be intemperate. Congressional indifference to the needs of the navy has left it in a sorry plight for officers, and many of our vessels which should be in the service are now laid aside because of an inadequate supply of competent officers. The Oregon was stripped of men before she started from San Francisco to Hongkong. In all probability the responsibility for this disaster rests in the last analysis with the people's representatives, who choose to invest vast sums in machinery and guns, but decline to employ and maintain a force of men competent to handle the vast investment after it is brought together by the genius of designer and builder.

The Hoboken Tragedy The fire which broke out on the docks of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Hoboken, N. J., on the afternoon of June 30, swept away property valued at \$7,000,000, cremated or suffocated 200 passengers, sailors and stevedores and sent to the hospitals of New York, Jersey City and Hoboken 300 victims suffering with serious burns was one of those awful happenings which when studied in its outcome is seen to have been so needless in a way that it becomes the more awful therefore. So long as wooden piers and wooden sheds and inflammable

materials are used in and about the docks of a great city just such catastrophes may be expected. A spark in a cotton bale ignited cotton on a wharf. Near by were large stocks of whisky awaiting shipment. Its receptacles exploded and scattered the fire broadcast. In a twinkling pier sheds and steamships, lying alongside with open portholes and gangways, were afire throughout before warning to engineers, sailors and stevedores could be given, and in a brief time the three piers of the North German Lloyd line, one of the Thingwalla line and one of the Hamburg line were either in peril or destroyed, vast storage warehouses near by were in flames, and the great steamships, the Saale, the Bremen and the Main, were either burned at their docks or else floated out into the stream, where thousands of horrified spectators saw them and their human freight consumed. Other boats, such as tugs and lighters, which were near the Lloyd piers, also were consumed, and as burning derelicts floating about the river they at one time seriously imperiled other shipping.

The Democratic National Convention

The Democrats as assembled in Kansas City this week, to choose candidates and formulate a party platform. Of the nomination of Mr. Bryan there is as little doubt as there was of Mr. McKinley's renomination at the Philadelphia convention. Who the vice-presidential candidate will be depends much upon the outcome of the negotiations now under way between the extremists and the conservatives within the party. If the platform is made conservative on the money issue it may come to pass that an Eastern Democrat of the stripe of ex-Senator David B. Hill will receive the nomination.

The Prohibition Convention

The prohibition national convention in session last week nominated Mr. John G. Woolley for president and Mr. H. B. Metcalf of Rhode Island for vice-president. The platform adopted affirms "that there is now no principle advocated by any other party which could be manifested in government with such beneficent moral and material results as the principle of prohibition, applied to the beverage liquor traffic." The President of the United States is denounced by name "as a wine drinker at public banquets, and as a wine-serving host at the White House," who "has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men, and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other President this republic has had." Furthermore, the President is charged with responsibility for the existence of the canteen in the army in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and with nullification of the express law of Congress abolishing the canteen. Christian voters are called upon to vote the prohibition ticket as it is the party which "for thirty years has been the defender of the church, the state, the home and the school against the saloon." Mr. Woolley is a brilliant and vehement advocate of abstinence and prohibition, formerly a lawyer by profession, whose personal experience with in-

temperance and temperance naturally makes him ardent in praise of the latter —so far as it refers to the consumption of liquor. But he is often far from just and temperate in his criticism of men and parties and his candidacy goes well with the platform adopted at Chicago. Mr. Metcalf is a veteran temperance worker in Rhode Island, formerly a Republican, whose character and devotion to his fellowmen are beyond dispute.

The Anti-Imperialists

The conference of anti-imperialists held in New York city last week decided to defer a definite decision respecting their course until after the verdict of the Kansas City Democratic convention. But enough was said and done to show that there is decided difference of opinion among these critics of the Administration as to what should best be done by them. Some Republicans among them will vote outright for Mr. Bryan, others, notably Democrats, cannot swallow him and advise a third candidate, and most of the dissenters advise that whatever else be done there should be a stiff fight made to elect only such men to Congress as will oppose expansion on new or alleged unconstitutional lines.

The National Balance Sheet

The fiscal year of the United States Treasury closed on the 30th with a surplus of \$81,000,000 in hand, which, of course, is better than a deficit of like proportions. But it is a state of affairs that calls for such legislation at the next session of Congress as will abolish unnecessary taxation. The present law, though it may not be felt so seriously by the people as to cause general or constant complaint, nevertheless needs to be modified. The situation in China, however, may make it imperative for the present heavy expenditure for the navy and army to be increased rather than lessened, and, of course, if this happens then the likelihood of modification of the revenue law will diminish somewhat. The average expenditure of the United States for its army and navy during 1896-97 was about \$81,000,000. It has risen since, as the result of the war with Spain, being \$150,815,000 in 1898, \$293,783,858 in 1899 and \$190,742,000 in 1900.

The Chicago and St. Louis Strikes

The differences between contractors and working men in Chicago have not yet been settled. Contractors have taken the ground that it is useless to begin work again unless the sympathetic strike is abolished or, what they claim is the same thing, unless the labor unions withdraw from the Building Trades Council, which exists chiefly to order and sustain this strike. At a recent conference it was thought a basis of agreement had been found. There has been no dispute over wages, or hours of work, or pay for overtime. The union men have practically conceded the contractors the right to use what machinery they please, to hire and dismiss whom they please. But they want to determine the number of apprentices and to have the walking delegate visit the men at their work. The contractors insist that the foremen of the jobs shall represent them and not the workmen. But the heart of the difficulty

is the sympathetic strike. As this comes through the Building Trades Council, the contractors demand its abolition or, what comes to this, that each labor union treat with the contractors separately and withdraw from the council. The Bricklayers' Union has done this and probably will be followed by other unions. This will be the beginning of the end. Of course there has been mutual misunderstanding and wrong on both sides, but the prospect of an agreement which will rest on a permanent basis is brighter than it has been for some weeks. Were it not for the officers of some of the labor unions the difficulties would have been adjusted long ago. The men want to work, and the contractors want to employ them. There have been many instances of violence towards non-union men, but, on the whole, the strike has been conducted quietly and with due respect to the rights of all. Public sentiment is with neither side. It demands a settlement of the difficulties and on a basis which will not permit them to appear again. It insists on arbitration in some form, and it is understood that to this neither of the parties now in disagreement seriously objects. The agreement with the bricklayers is for three years, and both parties have chosen Judge P. S. Grosscup of the Federal court as arbitrator in case differences arise.

The long and desperate fight between union labor and the St. Louis Transit Co. is settled at last, after weeks of virtual anarchy. The rights of union and non-union laborers are conceded, each side making concessions.

The British Stock-Taking

Being reasonably sure that the struggle in South Africa has lapsed into a stage where the duty of the soldiers will be more that of police than of warriors, the British people are now proceeding to soberly take account of stock, see where their much-vaunted army has been proven defective and what they owe to valor and the intelligent use of means and what they owe to the poverty and stupidity of their enemies. If one will read the leaders in the British press nowadays, he will see that this mood of investigation is general and intense. If one will read the first of Kipling's stories of the war (to be found in the July *McClure's*), he will see that all of Kipling's power in satire is to be set at work bringing about an end to the self-sufficiency and snobbishness of the English army officer who has bought his place, and who holds it solely because of his rank in society or because of the length of his own or his father's purse. Fresh blood from the masses for the army and navy as well as for the civil and administrative corps of the imperial arms—this is what Kipling, the unsurpassed, almost brutal, satirist, is to preach from this time on to his fellow-Britons, and it will find response in and out of Parliament. The revelations of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, a Conservative, in the House of Commons during the past week of what he has seen in South Africa, bearing on the insufficiency and inferiority of the hospital service, especially in Bloemfontein, have forced the ministry nearer to the wall than anything which has been done in Parliament since the war came on. Lord Roberts welcomes investiga-

tion of this matter by fair-minded men. He acknowledges that there have been lapses from perfection, but he pleads the peculiarities of the situation, the exigencies of the hour as extenuation for the defects, and such is the popular regard for Lord Roberts and trust in his word that his defense has saved the ministry from what otherwise probably would have been defeat. But, after he has said what can be said, it still remains true that the army medical corps went into the war far from prepared and holding in the eyes of the army officials a place of comparative insignificance. Some of the finest English physicians volunteered and went to the front, and in the reorganization of the forces under Kitchener and Roberts of course the hospital and Red Cross corps were reformed and put in better condition. But you cannot make bricks without straw, or do in the field or at a distance from the base of supplies what should have been done at home. Hence many a British soldier has died from neglected wounds or fever who might have survived the accurate marksmanship of the Boers.

The Christian Forces in China

It will add interest to the comprehensive article in this issue setting forth the missionary activities in China of American and English Congregationalists to keep in mind the work of other denominations in that empire, for Congregationalists are only one section of the host representing the church militant. Statistics as recent and trustworthy as we can obtain report the number of societies operating there as forty-four, with a force of 1,324 foreign missionaries and 4,149 native agents. As these figures were prepared several years ago, it is probable that the number of churches then reported, 706, has been largely increased, while conservative judges estimate the present number of communicants in the various Protestant churches as well on toward 100,000.

Though Congregationalists, as our article shows, were first in the field, representatives of other denominations have followed in good numbers. The American Presbyterians at present have the largest force of any single denomination, with the exception of the China Inland Mission. In so vast a territory there is little temptation to invasion of ground already occupied, though at certain great centers the different denominations would naturally take pains to establish themselves. The Presbyterians have done good work in Shantung. Irish and Scotch Presbyterians were the first to enter Manchuria, while the Church Missionary Society and Baptist organizations have pressed on toward the western provinces. The Roman Catholic Church maintains no less than twenty-five bishoprics, and claims 1,000,000 adherents. Shanghai may perhaps be considered the Protestant center, where nine denominations are represented and where the great missionary conference of 1890, attended by 400 workers from almost every province of the empire, was held. Emphasis has been laid upon educational agencies, as the work of Dr. Martin at Peking and Dr. Harper at Canton indicates. Good use, too, has been made of the printing press, and in no mission

field has medical work been carried on more successfully. Some of the names that shine in the history of missions in China are Morrison, Milne, Bridgman, S. Wells Williams, Peter Parker, the father of medical missions, John Ross, James Gilmore, to say nothing of the living heroes and heroines. In no country has there been such a signal manifestation during the last few years of the Holy Spirit's blessing upon the work of the missionaries, and this upheaval comes at a moment when, to all human appearances, the missionaries were on the eve of their greatest triumphs.

Veterans Tried and True

The photographs grouped together on our cover page are of Pres. F. W. Fisk of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Dr. G. S. F. Savage, long its financial agent, and Dr. E. P. Goodwin, the widely known pastor of the First Congregational Church, Chicago. President Fisk has recently completed his eightieth year, and although in good health has wisely laid down the burdens of a chair he had occupied for forty one years. We have within a few weeks referred to the service which as teacher of sacred rhetoric he has rendered the denomination, and to the honors which came to him during Commencement week in Chicago.

Dr. Savage has been less prominent but no less useful than President Fisk. Going West as a home missionary in 1847, he has aided in laying the foundations of nearly every important church in Chicago, and even in the state. He has taken part in the establishment of such institutions as Beloit College, Monticello Seminary, Rockford College and the Chicago Theological Seminary. As a preacher he has been welcome in Eastern as well as in Western pulpits. Eighty-three last month, he is still vigorous in body and mind, and as wise and helpful in counsel as ever.

Dr. Goodwin is a far younger man, and will undoubtedly continue to render distinguished services for years. The pastorate from which he retired at the end of last month will pass into history as one of the most remarkable of the last half of this century. It began Jan. 1, 1868. For well-nigh a generation Dr. Goodwin's tall, wiry, commanding form has been seen in this pulpit. His words have always come from the heart. He has never spoken for mere effect. Beginning his ministry in this church with a membership of 800, at one time there were not less than 1,900 names on its rolls. After hundreds have been dismissed to form new churches and to connect themselves with nearly every evangelical body in or near Chicago, the membership now cannot be far from 1,000. The efforts of Dr. Goodwin have resulted in constant conversions, in gradual healthful development of Christian character, in Christian activities of the most varied sort, and in gifts for benevolent purposes which during his pastorate exceed \$1,000,000. In this pulpit the fundamental spiritual doctrines of the gospel have been emphasized rather than the ethical relations of men. Christ and his suffering on the cross have been magnified because of the belief that Christ came to seek and save the lost.

Attractive and impressive as have been Dr. Goodwin's sermons, his pastoral la-

bors have been not less fruitful than his preaching. He has been a friend to all who have sought his aid. With poor and rich he has been equally at home. In advice he has been wise and cautious. On matters of great public interest he has never failed to speak, or to bear testimony to the fact that wrongs can never be righted save on the principles which Christ taught. For such a man to drop out of the moral and spiritual forces of a city like Chicago is scarcely less than a calamity. As his church has voted him the use of the parsonage for five years, it is to be hoped that it will be possible for him to continue to render service to the city in which he has been so prominent and influential. More conservative than many of the younger generation of ministers, few men anywhere have taken deeper interest in scientific discoveries, or have welcomed more warmly the new light which studies in old libraries or in Bible lands have cast on the Word of God. But he has felt that his chief business was to preach the gospel as he has found it in the New Testament, and to bear witness to its power as he himself has experienced it. His voice has been heard again and again at the anniversaries of our great benevolent societies. He has given time and money to our institutions of learning, but for the most part he has spent his strength in his own parish, and has been rewarded by the love of his entire church and with the consciousness that in parting from him old and young alike are filled with sincere sorrow.

Special Gifts Mean Exceptional Usefulness

Special gifts are such endowments as fit one more than his fellows for the easy acquisition of languages, for example, or make him more far-seeing and accurate than others in his business judgments. They are what we often call our talents. Some people possess them conspicuously. Probably many more people possess them than are credited with the possession, and life would be very different, and much more successful, for many if they had been wise or fortunate enough to follow their natural bent, rather than to let circumstances or the wishes of others direct them. We remember a good man, a practical failure as a clergyman, who would have been richly useful, and probably have become distinguished, as a botanist or mineralogist.

Yet many people seem to have no special gifts, and, after all, it is the everyday, commonplace work on which society rests solidly. But he who has a talent should recognize that because of it his responsibility is increased. If he be by nature eloquent, he has a power such as few other men possess in leading his fellows to noble thought and action. He can be a persuasive force for good or evil. But such endowments are accompanied by peculiar temptations. If we possess them, we are apt to overvalue them, and if we manage to avoid self-conceit, we are apt to misjudge the true proportions of life and to underestimate qualities which, after all, may be of even greater importance.

Moreover, we are tempted to undervalue the gifts and attainments of others

because they are not like our own. We need to be on our guard continually. The responsibility of special gifts is two-fold. It is that which their mere possession implies. Because we have exceptional power we fail in our duty to our Creator if we do not accomplish more and better things by its use than we otherwise could accomplish; and we also are bound to do better than other men.

He who is by nature endowed with a special measure of tact, for instance, who knows himself capable more than others of considering all sides of a question and dealing with it discreetly, has a peculiar obligation to use that power for Christ. He should regard himself as especially commissioned to devise ways and opportunities of presenting to others the subject of personal religion so as to avoid offense and to win interest. He may reap a harvest impossible to other men who are quite as equal in consecration, but by nature are more blunt and brusque.

Special gifts are not wholly natural, however, and he who inherits social standing, wealth, or any external advantage, must remember equally that for his use thereof he must give account at last. By as much as he can exert a stronger influence in favor of righteousness in private character and in social or civil life, by so much is he blameworthy if he neglect to do so. There is no finer sight than that of the man endowed with such gifts devoting himself with the fidelity and zeal of the most humble of his fellow-citizens to the service of his fellowmen, his God and the promotion of the public welfare.

In Brief

God's hand is always ready, it is our hand that lets go.

Life is more than ornament. What does the dead man care for the fringes of his shroud?

Now for the last half of the last year of the nineteenth century. Who is not ambitious to make the record clean and strong?

The study of geography is a popular pursuit these days. One has to consult the maps about as often as he reads his paper.

When Peter was kept in prison prayer was made earnestly of the church for him. We trust there is similar intercession at family altars and at church gatherings today in behalf of our missionaries shut up in China or feeding for their lives.

Dr. W. N. Clarke of Colgate, whom Yale has just honored with a D. D., declared at the Commencement dinner that he was listening to the voice of the old and to the voice of the young and new in theology. What a noble attitude of mind for a theologian or, indeed, for any Christian.

The Baptist ministers of Chicago have formally approved the vote taken at the recent denominational anniversaries in Detroit, ordering an investigation and report upon the desirability of unifying the denominational societies. It is a popular idea wherever it finds expression.

Mr. Joseph Cook's continued interest in historical research, as well as a good degree of physical vigor, was manifested by his speeches at the recent unveiling of the tablets at Fort Ticonderoga. At the reception given by the Ticonderoga Historical Society he delivered an address upon the events which have made Essex County famous, and his address of welcome at the fort grounds was concerning the

place which that fort holds in the history of our country.

In printing *A Golden Summer*, by Mr. Grover, in our Home Department June 21, we failed to mention and give proper credit to Mr. Alfred Bartlett, the owner of the copyright. Many people will be glad to know that it is issued in attractive card form by Mr. Bartlett, publisher of the *Cornhill Booklet*, at 21 Cornhill, Boston, and sold for ten cents.

Eleven years ago a woman in Virginia perjured herself on the witness stand and brought about the imprisonment of a man, who always has insisted that he was innocent. The woman having confessed her crime and sin, the governor now pardons the man. But does the duty of the state end there? What does it owe him in the way of restitution?

Several of the best men in the outgoing class at Yale will enter the ministry. Two of them have been prominent members of the Inter-collegiate debating teams. The total number of those choosing theology, however, is small in proportion to the size of the class, and the same statement holds good respecting the classes at Amherst, Williams and the other institutions that have been feeders of the ministry.

With Brown, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Colorado comfortably provided for, their officials, who have been leading a strenuous life during the last year soliciting funds wherever with to meet the terms of conditional gifts, may now breathe a sigh of relief and satisfaction. There are other institutions which have not yet "arrived," and we suppose they will feel themselves entitled to the inside track. But we wouldn't for a moment intimate that the colleges named have a superabundance or even a sufficiency of this world's goods. O, no!

Rev. Abraham Ben Oliel, who for several years carried on an independent Christian mission in Jerusalem, died at Ann Arbor, Mich., June 1, aged seventy-four years. He was connected at different times with several religious denominations, but about five years ago was immersed in the Jordan River and declared himself a Baptist. He received considerable money from churches in the United States, but some questioned the genuineness of his work. He gave up his mission about two years ago and came to this country.

A message has just been received by the American Missionary Association from Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the United States Bureau of Education in Alaska saying that the supplies sent for the year to the association's missionary, Mr. Lopp, in Alaska have been destroyed. The bark Alaska went ashore June 6 in a storm, and the supplies for the station at Cape Prince of Wales are a total loss. This being so, an imperative necessity arises to furnish funds for other supplies and forward them at once. It is certainly an urgent appeal to the churches for immediate help and special gifts.

The refusal last week of a Protestant Episcopal rector in Bar Harbor, Me., to perform the marriage ceremony of a couple, one of whom was a divorcee with her first husband still living, even though the person was the daughter of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, shows how rigidly Protestant Episcopal clergy are now interpreting the marriage and divorce canon of the church, and how little the question of the personal character or the social standing of the parties seeking marriage by the church shaped their course, which of course is the only proper way in which to obey the canon. But the divergence between the ecclesiastical and the civil conception of morality in the matter at issue could not well be more distinctly accentuated than in this case. What the father of the would-be bride considered perfectly proper—and he the highest judicial

officer of the nation—a humble priest, obeying the rules of his church, by his refusal to officiate, in substance condemns as improper.

The long term offer through our Twentieth Century Coin Cards is more attractive than any of its predecessors. *The Congregationalist* for the next six months will supply special features of value. Dr. Hamlin is to contribute reminiscent articles and Robert E. Speer will write upon the Twentieth Century Christian. *End of the Century Papers* will be presented by Professors Dolbear, Burgess, John C. van Dyke and other well known authorities. It has been our intention to place these cards in the hands of every subscriber. If some one has been overlooked, if the cards have been misplaced, or if they have been used and more are desired, application to us will secure them at once.

One of the most admirable of the many gifts announced last week by college presidents was the gift to Yale by William E. Dodge of New York city of \$30,000 to found a lectureship on the responsibility of Christian citizenship. In the letter accompanying his gift and setting forth his wishes, Mr. Dodge said, "It is my desire that the income of the fund should be paid each year to a lecturer of distinguished attainments and high conception of civic responsibilities, who shall deliver a course of lectures on a topic whose understanding will contribute to the formation of intelligent public sentiment, of high standards, of the duty of a Christian citizen, and of habits of action to give effect to these sentiments and these standards." It is hoped that the income from this fund, \$1,200, will enable the university to draw from abroad and home the very ablest moralists and publicists, and that in time the lecture course will become as well known and as useful as the Lyman Beecher course on preaching has.

From Day to Day

BY ALLEN CHESTERFIELD

I once knew a man who had achieved an honorable and influential place in the world to whom June days were the saddest of all the year. He saw others about him in the same office making ready for a brief absence in order to attend their respective college Commencements. He, alas, had no bachelor's degree, no memories of jolly days of frolic under leafy elms or of quiet hours of study, of chapel exercises, of revered instructors or of golden friendships. The years when he might have been harvesting such memories had to be spent in labor to secure the very necessities of life for himself and those dependent on him. Yet he never outgrew his early hunger for college learning. He had walked several miles each day in his boyhood to obtain the rudiments of an education, and he would gladly have worked his way through college had he had the chance offered, but that being denied him he did something better. He worked his way through life with a courage and determination seldom witnessed. He rose to eminence, too, in his profession, and how glad some of us were when a short while before his death a New England college recognized his worth and his service to the world and bestowed a mastership of arts. Yet I think he never felt quite at home in companies of college men, though in natural ability he was the peer of almost any of them. That was why bright days of early summer had for him a somber shading.

Sometimes I contrast this man's reverence for a college training with the light esteem in which it seems to be held by some who, thanks to nothing but their father's money, have been blessed with four years of liberal culture. Mr. Depew says that he does not care much for the man who is not willing to shout himself hoarse, at least once a year, over something he believes in and loves, and, though

our college reunions seem to be getting noisier and noisier every year, that is far better than that they should become spiritless and perfunctory affairs. Now and then, out of deference to my pocketbook, I have stayed away from the annual dinner, but I have usually regretted my action. It is not that the speeches are certain to electrify one. Indeed, I have heard at college dinners some of the most tedious, as well as the most brilliant, discourse ever addressed to human and intelligent ears. But the thing I cannot afford to miss is the touch of the shoulder and of the heart, the almost forgotten refrain of "Here's to good old Prexy," the salutation of my old chum: "Hello, Chesterfield, you are getting gray, but those were great days, weren't they, which we used to have back there in the Gamma Delta Epsilon House."

I wonder if men who do not go to college improve as much in the passing of the years as those who do. He is an exceptional graduate who thirty years, twenty years, ten years, after he received his sheepskin is not in every way a better fellow. After life is full of surprises as regards the development of college bred men, and almost invariably they are agreeable surprises. That strapping knock-about fellow has become one of the steadiest and ablest surgeons in New York city. Your quiet, reticent seatmate is now the head master of a famous boys' school. Men who showed no special capacity or aptitude when undergraduates have blossomed out into men of affairs and influence. The rank and file, it is true, have developed about as you expected. They are all among the world's workers, if not among the world's teachers and masters. They have not written books or gone to Congress or attained metropolitan pulpits or brought great things to pass, but the years have strengthened and broadened and mellowed them, and as you clasp hands again and compare notes you realize that they are living serious and worthy lives. The stamp of *alma mater* is upon them, whether they worked when students or whether they wasted golden opportunities. Something filtered down into their minds and their characters which can never be eradicated. The scamps have reformed—many of them. The drones have become workers. Cynicism has been superseded by a serene and hopeful outlook upon life, and the good fellows of olden days have become better even than they were, and that is saying a vast deal.

Yes, idealism is still regnant in American colleges. If you don't believe it, go to one Commencement somewhere. You may see some things in latter-day habits and manners that will surprise and possibly pain you. But get at the heart of college life, listen to the Seniors' orations, learn about the persistent, earnest work through the year in classroom and laboratory, witness the gratitude and loyalty of the returning alumni, detect the note of idealism that underlies all the banter of the Commencement dinner, and you will come away full of hope for our higher institutions of learning, full of hope, too, for American life.

When Arthur Stanley paid his first visit to Greece and came under the charm and spell of its beautiful and sacred associations, he wrote that the visions of the library at Rugby and the lecture room at Balliol were constantly blending with the visions of battles and temples and oracles. To his poetic and artistic temperament the best that Greece had to offer him was suggestive of the best that his college days had yielded him. Happy the man who carries over into mature years, into the thick of his struggle with the world, visions of his *alma mater*. That is why I like once a year to travel back, through uplands pink and snowy with mountain laurel, to the old college home, to gaze once more at the purple hills, to drink again at the well, to pay a trib-

ute of affection to my teachers and to refresh my life at a fountain which has never failed me.

The Missionaries in China— Their Status

The American Board officials in Boston on the 27th received dispatches, via Chicago, which said that its missionaries at Pang-chuang had been escorted safely to Tsinan, a city of the province of Shantung on the Yellow River, 175 miles south of Tientsin. The missionaries stationed at Pang-chuang are Rev. Arthur Smith, eminent as an author and writer in Chinese affairs, Rev. Henry D. Porter, Miss Mary Porter and the Misses Ellen and Helen Wyckoff. The officials of the Board hope that this also indicates that the missionaries at Lin-Ching, fifty miles south of Pang-chuang, Rev. and Mrs. Henry Perkins, are also with this party.

The officials of the Board also have received a dispatch from Shanghai signed "treasurer," (doubtless Mrs. F. D. Wilder), which reads thus: "Peking, Pao-ting-fu, no word; Patterson, Gammon, Wilder Tientsin families, Shanghai. Address Kobe after 30th." This is interpreted as meaning that Mr. and Mrs. George D. Wilder, Mrs. Francis D. Wilder, Miss Frances B. Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. Gammon of the American Bible Society and other American families which were at Tientsin have reached Shanghai and are going on to Japan to await the turn of events. A letter has been received by Rev. E. C. Ewing from his son, Rev. G. Henry Ewing, indicating that he had left Pao-ting-fu about May 16, and was writing from Pei-tai-ho under date of May 28. This is a summer resort located some seventy miles easterly from Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Houlding and son and Miss Jones, independent missionaries of Lin-Ching, Mr. Murray and family of the renowned blind school at Peking, Mr. Miller of the Presbyterian mission at Pao-ting-fu were with Mr. Ewing at the same place, and on Friday, May 25, Mrs. H. P. Perkins and her five children and one of the children of Rev. F. M. Chapin, missionaries of the American Board, came from Lin-Ching.

No word has come from Chefu corroborating the news cabled to the New York *Journal* last week respecting the safe arrival there of Messrs. Ament of Peking, Roberts of Kalgan and Ewing of Peking and Miss Patterson of Tientsin. The Board officials, of course, have cabled to Chefu for such information but have secured none, and there is every reason to believe that these workers, if there, would immediately have informed their relatives and the Board officials. The only hope is that they have fled messages giving such information, and that supposing these messages to have gone through they have not acted further. It is difficult to conceive how or why a report so circumspect in its details as the report to the *Journal*, purporting to come from a Methodist elder, could be sent unless there was some basis for it. On the whole, the outlook as we go to press is dark, and the ignorance of officials of state and of missionary society officials is nearly if not quite as dense as that of the general public.

On the 27th news came to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the destruction of their mission at Wei-hain, 150 miles southwest of Tung-cho, in the territory of the West Shantung Mission, where Rev. F. Chalfant and wife, Rev. J. A. Flitch and wife, Dr. W. A. Farles and wife, Miss Emma Boughton and Mrs. M. M. Crosette are stationed. The property, worth about \$40,000, was destroyed, but the missionaries were reported as escaping. Direct communication from the Peking and West Shantung Missions had not been received by the Presbyterian Board officials since the 12th, and as soon as the above word from Wei-hain came the officials cabled to the board's representative at Chefu, ordering him to cable to the United States the names of

all missionaries in those missions who were known to be safe, and the representative of the board at Canton was ordered to direct all of the board's missionaries in south China to seek safety at treaty ports as soon as the executive committee of the mission at Canton thought it necessary. In response, on the 28th word came from Chefu confirming the news of the destruction of the Wei-hain Mission and the escape of the missionaries, and telling of the escape of Rev. E. C. Lobenstine from Nankin to Shanghai. On the 30th the board had word from Shanghai that central China was quiet, that a steamer had been sent to rescue the Murrays, Hamiltons and Dr. Lewis at Chinanfee, another rescuing party had gone after the Chalfants and those driven from Wei-hain, and that the Cochrans, Boyds and Lobensteins, stationed at Hunan, had gained the coast and were on the way to Japan.

Latest dispatches from China indicate that the missionaries from Wei-hain are in the hands of the Chinese officials, who have ordered the German rescuing party to desist from trying to get at them, the penalty of disobedience being even greater troubles in Shantung province. Of course this does not imply necessarily that the Chinese intend harm to these missionaries. It may mean that they are being carefully guarded, and that any attempt to turn them over to fellow-Caucasians just now would only aggravate a situation which even now is strained.

The Methodist mission board on the 28th heard from Presiding Elder Brown of the Tientsin district that the Methodist mission there had been destroyed by fire, that 160 persons had been killed (presumably mostly natives), and intimating that it was unsafe for foreigners in that city. The Methodist property is valued at \$50,000.

The American Bible Society rejoices in the news of Mr. Gammon's arrival with the American Board missionaries at Tsinan, but they are much concerned about Rev. J. R. Hykes, who when last heard from on May 23 was planning for a tour through the cities of north China. He has his headquarters at Shanghai and was formerly a Methodist missionary.

The International Y. M. C. A. is concerned also about the status of its four representatives in China. Lyon is at Seoul, Korea, and Lewis is at Shanghai—thus they are safely out of the reach of the mobs.

Current History Notes

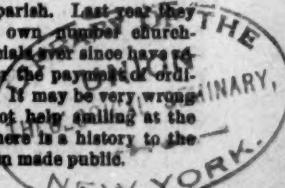
The Australian Commonwealth Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

Lady Henry Somerset has been re-elected president of the World's Christian Temperance Union.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that a bicycle is not a "carriage," as defined by law, hence cities and towns are not bound to keep highways in such state of repair for bicycling as the law insists that they shall maintain for carriages.

While reports from competent observers show that the wheat crop in the Northwest, where wheat usually is most prolific, will scarcely be half a crop, reports from Kansas and Oklahoma and the Southwest say that the crop there will be abnormally large, bringing vast wealth to the section owing to the increased value of wheat.

Even the most zealous advocates of a state church must admit that to be "established" may have its disadvantages. At Bromley, East London, the "Dissenters" seem to outnumber the Churchmen in the parish. Last year they elected two of their own number churchwardens and these officials ever since have refused to sign checks for the payment of ordinary parish expenses. It may be very wrong of them, but one cannot help smiling at the situation. Probably there is a history to the case which has not been made public.



Congregational Missions in China

A Survey of the Field Occupied by American and British Forces

BY REV. WILLIAM T. GUNN, TREASURER CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The first Protestant missionary to China was Dr. Morrison, sent to Canton in 1807. From that time Congregationalism has never loosened its grip or turned aside from its purpose of winning China for Christ.

The two great branches of the Congregational denomination have joined hands in the work, the British sending out Dr. Morrison, under the London Missionary Society in 1807, while the United States branch sent out Rev. Elijah C. Bridgman and Rev. David Abeel, the former under the American Board and the latter under the Seaman's Friend Society, in 1829.

When Morrison landed it was forbidden to teach a foreigner the Chinese language under penalty of death. No one was allowed to remain in the land except for trading purposes, and the Roman Catholics, under Portuguese protection at Macao, were bitterly opposed to him and his work. The story of his trials, discouragements, privations and tremendous energy and the vast amount of work he accomplished must be read elsewhere. He prepared single-handed a Chinese-English dictionary and grammar and translated the whole New Testament and, with the help of his first colleague, Milne, the Old Testament and many other publications. He founded a valuable college at Malacca, established the first medical dispensary, and in 1814 baptized the first Protestant Chinese Christian, Tsal A-ko. He welcomed heartily the first American Board missionaries in 1830, and thus began that glad co-operation in the work of the L. M. S. and A. B. C. F. M. that has continued ever since.

A mission to the Mongols, begun by the L. M. S. in 1817 at Selenginsk, in Russian territory, with imperial favor, was some twenty-five years later, after the Bible had been translated into the Buriat tongue, hastily recalled and expelled from the country by order from St. Petersburg, owing to the opposition of the Greek Church.

After Morrison's death, in 1834, a storm of persecution burst upon the little native church in Canton and continued for some years. In 1842, after the opium war, Hongkong was ceded to England and the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai were opened for settlement, while native Christians were by the treaty to be unmolested in the exercise of their religion, a great and good result, but procured in connection with the infliction of opium on China, a wrong that has been a hindrance to the work and a taunt in the mouths of the

Chinese from that day to this. The Anglo-Chinese college was at once transferred to Hongkong and several of the treaty ports were occupied.

The Tai-Ping rebellion, 1851-64, whose leader, Hung-Sew-Tsenen, had imbibed many of the Christian principles from a tract published by Leang-a-fa, our first native preacher in Canton, interrupted the mission work for a time, but was an upheaval that prepared the whole empire for better things. The Anglo-French campaign in 1860 opened up the way for better work also in the north.

The story of the first martyr, Ch'ea, in the Poklo district near Hongkong, his earnest Christian life and brave testimony during two days of awful torture until his death, Oct. 15, 1860, must with many

strong stations, while there are three stations unmarked in Fukien, so that we have really thirty-three stations where only twenty-five crosses appear upon the map.

Beginning at the south with the island of Hongkong, there are nine missionaries—seven L. M. S., two A. B. C. F. M.—300 church members, a number of out-stations, a large medical work and thirty schools. From within 100 miles of Hongkong come the larger part of the Chinese emigrants to the United States, and the California Chinese Missionary Society supports a good work here at San Ning. Canton, the first Protestant mission field in China, has a force of four L. M. S. and three A. B. C. F. M. workers, a large number of native workers and some 500



The work both of the American Board and of the London Missionary Society is shown on this map

another tale of steadfast heroism be read elsewhere.

Almost every station can show such a fascinating picture of light and shadow, wars and rumors of wars, rebellions and riots, danger to missionaries and converts, of heroism shown and privations endured, of impenetrable gates marvelously opened, of pirates and opium slaves becoming unselfish and consistent gospel preachers and of hungry souls fed with the bread of life.

At this present time, when our hearts turn anxiously to those now missionaries in China and their present danger, it will be well to see where our Congregational missionaries are. The map shows by its crosses only the stations where white missionaries reside and leaves unmarked many independent churches and out-stations. It fails to show the full number of stations, for both L. M. S. and A. B. C. F. M. have stations in Hongkong, Canton, Peking and Tientsin, and in Peking each of the societies has two

church members. Going north we come to Amoy, one of the old treaty ports, and Chang Chin. Here the London Missionary Society began work in 1844 and now has in Amoy nine missionaries, over fifty native preachers and about 2,000 church members and many out-stations among a sturdy, friendly race. In Chang Chin, some twenty-five miles away, five missionaries labor and there are 350 church members. At the last Chinese official examinations one of the Christian boys came out head among 10,000 competitors.

Still going north, we come to the Foochow Mission of the American Board, with headquarters at Foochow on the coast and inland at Shao-wu, with five stations in all, 105 out stations and thirty missionaries, sixty-one native preachers and 2,500 communicants. Foochow is one of the examination cities, where from 8,000 to 10,000 students assemble almost every year for the official examinations. The first Y. P. S. C. E. in China was

founded here in 1885. Marked revivals have blessed this field of late years.

Up the coast again we go till we come to the great city of Shanghai. The L. M. S. began work here in 1843. The A. B. C. F. M., beginning in 1847, retired to take up work in the north in 1862. The L. M. S. has a force of five here and a good strong work, with 400 church members.

Now for an inland trip, and away we go 700 miles inland to the London Missionary Society's great Central China Mission at Han Kow, in the heart of China, called by the Chinese "the mart of the provinces," the great trading center of fertile and populous provinces. Here a force of ten missionaries, headed by Dr. Griffith John, work at Han Kow, three more at Wu-Chang, on the opposite bank, and forty miles northwest, on the Han River, is Hian Kan, with four workers, and Tsao Shih, some forty miles west, was a year or so ago elevated to the rank of a station.

Another 700 miles inland on this mighty river brings us to Chung-king, with three more missionaries. Altogether this Central China Mission has some 3,000 or more church members, over 800 additions last year alone and is a most aggressive mission in evangelistic and medical work. The station at Tsao Shih has just been looted and destroyed.

Back to the sea again and north by boat to Tientsin and Peking the seat of the present riots of the "Boxers" and of the consequent war between China and the world. The two provinces where there is most trouble are Shantung, on the coast, and Chihli or Pechili, in which Peking and Tientsin are situated.

The London Missionary Society has three missionaries and 324 members in Tsang Chow, seventy-five miles south of Tientsin; in Hsiao Chiang five missionaries, 640 members; in Tung An, lately an out-station of Peking, two workers have settled. In Mongolia we follow Gilmore's footsteps and find three missionaries and 200 church members telling of good work at Chao Yang.

The American Board has also a Mongolian Mission at Kalgan, just inside the great wall which separates China and Mongolia, with a flourishing work and five missionaries. Also at Tung cho, the port of Peking, twelve miles distant from that city, the great educational work of their whole mission has been carried on. Here were classes for women, two day schools for boys, a high school for boys, North China College and a theological seminary, with good buildings and a large plot of ground just outside the city. A very good and increasing medical, educational and evangelistic work has been done here with some sixteen missionaries in charge.

Pao-ting-fu is the real capital of the province of Chihli, though during navigation the governor-general lives in Tientsin. Two boarding schools and two day schools are part of a very encouraging work under the care of eight missionaries. It is about 110 miles from either Tientsin or Peking.

Pang-Chuang is a village station, partly a result of the open doors left by famine relief. Situated in the midst of a populous section, a good work has grown up. Self-support of the native churches and

widespread evangelistic work with the large medical work of the "Williams Hospital" form characteristic features. Nine missionaries are at work here. Lin-Ching is a step southward at the junction of the Yuho River and the Grand Canal, with six missionaries, a growing work in Shantung and looking towards Honan.

To go back to the two great cities where both our boards, British and American, have stations. First from the coast is Tientsin, on the Peiho River thirty miles from the mouth, the entrance port for all northwestern China, a city of 500,000 inhabitants. The American Board began work here in 1860 and the London Missionary Society in 1861. The American Board carries on work in the city and two miles away at another center where are the mission residences and six missionaries. The L. M. S. has here six missionaries and about 140 church members and works at five centers—the church west of the Drum tower, the hospital on the Taku road, the Ma Chia Kon chapel in a suburb, the special woman's work in the mission compound and at the Walford Hart Memorial College on the Taku road.

As to Peking itself, the city wall is over twenty miles long and incloses about twenty-six square miles with a population estimated at about 1,300,000 people. It is laid out in four divisions. The "Forbidden City," two and one-fourth miles in circuit, has the residence of the emperor and numerous public buildings and a Lama temple for the worship of Buddha. This is surrounded by a wall and deep moat. Around this is the imperial city, six miles in circuit, with residences of officials, temples, altars, parks and a Roman Catholic cathedral.

Surrounding this again is the Manchu city, fourteen miles in circuit, with various palaces, residences and temples, and in the southeast the Examination Hall with cells for 10,000 students and the Observatory.

South of this is the Chinese city, fourteen miles in circuit. This is the business city, with markets and inns. The wall around the Manchu city is said to be some fifty feet high and forty feet wide and directly north of it, on the south side, are the legations, save the British, which was at one time the residence of a Prince and has a large plot of ground, some fifteen acres, high walled and with good buildings. This was occupied by the British after the siege in 1860 and they pay nominal rent for it still. Here the missionaries and officials would most likely gather for refuge.

The A. B. C. F. M. works from two centers, the South Church and the North Church. There are ten missionaries, and of special note are the Bridgman School for girls and the printing department, the only Protestant press in northern China being here, and printing much for other societies as well as our own.

The London Missionary Society has two stations in the city of Peking, the East City Mission on the street Ha-ta-men, running through Peking from north to south. Here are four missionaries, about 400 church members and two schools. The other station is the West City Mission, four miles away, with five missionaries and about eighty church members.

Without counting the other stations, we have nineteen Congregational missionaries in Peking itself. Further inland is the Shansi Mission of the American Board, with its two stations, Taiku and Fenchofu, in the province of Shansi. On the map Taiku is placed about a quarter inch too far north, as it really lies but slightly north and further east of Fenchofu. Here are six missionaries at Fenchofu and nine at Taiku. The mission here is yet in the sowing period, but the outlook is very bright.

In the whole of China we have London Missionary Society, seventy-six missionaries (it must be remembered that the L. M. S. does not in any of these figures count the wives of missionaries, while the A. B. C. F. M. always does) and 7,800 church members, and American Board, 112 missionaries and 5,600 communicants, or a total for Congregational missions in China of 188 missionaries and 13,400 native Christians.

Wise Economy in Foreign Travel

BY H. W. DUNNING, PH. D.

Most travelers abroad find it necessary to economize wherever possible. There is, however, a great difference between economy and wise economy.

First, as to the ocean passage. In ordinary years one may reckon on a minimum first class fare of \$60. This, of course, is on a slow steamer. The second-class fare on a fast steamer is about the same. The table and accommodations are about equal, but some Americans object to second class. So, leaving time out of consideration, it is better for such persons to go first class on the slower steamer. All vessels have rooms at varying rates, and usually the lower-priced ones are taken first. There is practically no risk in placing a deposit on a berth for the crowded season, as some one is always glad to get it if it is given up in time. Certain steamship lines fix their prices on a basis of two persons per room and arrange them so that where three or four persons are willing to go together they may obtain the best rooms at the minimum rate.

In Europe most of the money goes in traveling, hotel and sight-seeing expenses. It is usually well to plan a general itinerary before leaving home. Take care, first, that your route is laid out in the best order, that you not only do not double on your tracks, but also that you avoid a V-shaped route. Then study the fares a little. In England, France, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland no extra charge is made for express trains. But some conditions are placed upon them. Usually a certain minimum distance is fixed, and this must be traveled over or paid for. In all other European countries from twenty to fifty per cent extra is charged for express trains. Sometimes, however, a kilometer book (similar to a mileage) may be obtained. The saving is usually considerable.

Certain countries have so-called "general" tickets, allowing a person to travel at will on all trains in carriages corresponding to his ticket. These are convenient and economical. For instance, in Switzerland such a ticket, good for fifteen days, costs, in second class, only \$8.40. An unmounted small pictur

the owner is necessary and a small deposit, returnable upon the surrender of the ticket at its expiration, must be made. These tickets are issued in Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Württemberg, Holland and Italy. In the latter country, however, the conditions are such that the tourist will not benefit much from them.

In many countries families or parties obtain considerable concessions in rates. An Italian round-trip ticket gives twenty per cent. additional reduction to parties of four or more adults. In Holland eight persons in first class, or ten in second or third, travel at half-rates. So six persons can travel cheaper for eight half-fares in first class than for six whole ones in the second. Similar concessions are often made to families and parties, so it is always well to make inquiries the day before the intended departure. If no special rates are given, the railway officials are usually willing to reserve special compartments and in other ways add to the comfort of the journey.

As for hotels, it is not wise for the traveler to whom time is of value as well as money to try to go much below a minimum of \$2.50 per day in larger cities and \$1.75 per day in smaller places. In a city like Paris it is a mistake to waste precious hours and strength either in hunting up a cheap place or, after it is found, in going back and forth to the various attractions. It is better to take the lowest rate accommodation in a large and centrally located hotel.

In sight-seeing remember that the few available hours (say seven each day) are all that one really has, and therefore it is true economy to expend money in order to save time. Two, and usually three, persons ride in cabs at a single fare, and usually this will be found to be the quickest method of locomotion. Where the tram or electric car is quicker or better patronize it. Do not omit a museum or place of interest because there is a small admission fee, and do not go on the free and usually crowded day in order to save the admission fee.

A word about purchases may not be out of place. It is popularly supposed that many things are cheaper abroad than at home. This is not always true, and even where it is the saving, reduced by expense of transportation and wear and tear of travel on the articles, is so small that it may not compensate for the expenditure of time.

A few souvenirs of the trip and possibly some new clothing purchased just before starting for home are all that the average tourist can profitably afford.

When the clergy and the laity of a denomination or a local church fall into the error of exalting quantity above quality, of caring too much for increase of membership and too little for increase of spiritual power, it is well to recall a story told of Bishop Meade and the late Bishop Wilmer of Alabama. On one occasion, after Dr. Wilmer's fame as a preacher had begun to spread abroad, Bishop Meade, when visiting his parish, playfully inquired: "Well, Brother Wilmer, how many people have you preached into the church this year?" "I haven't preached anybody into the church," was the answer, "but I have preached one man out of it!" "Well, Brother Wilmer," said the bishop, gravely, "that may very likely be the best year's preaching you have ever done!"

A Great Council

At the council which met, June 25, at the invitation of the First Church, Chicago, to consider the resignation of its pastor, Dr. E. P. Goodwin, who has served it thirty-two years and a half, nearly every church and individual invited was represented. Pres. F. W. Fisk of the seminary was moderator. The letter of resignation touched all hearts. No one was surprised that of the ninety-eight votes on accepting or declining it, forty-six were in favor of declining it. The church has asked Dr. and Mrs. Goodwin to occupy the parsonage as long as they please, and will undoubtedly do what is possible to render their lives comfortable. When one recalls the positions outside the church which Dr. Goodwin has filled, one begins to realize what a place in the Christian world he and his people have had. At the annual gathering of each of our great benevolent societies he has preached the sermon, and a similar service as the representative of the Congregationalists of this country he rendered at the first International Council in London. Till within two or three years he has been president of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and in this position has exerted large influence through the state. To the work of the New West Education Commission and that of the City Missionary Society he has given a great deal of time and effort. As a citizen he has always approved measures that were righteous and spoken in language which no one could fail to understand in condemnation of political trickery and deceit. For colleges and the seminary he and his church have done their full share. As a pastor and as a Christian man without guile his influence has been most powerful. To this and to his helpfulness toward his brethren in the ministry, and to the indebtedness which the churches of the city owe to his foresight and his fostering care the council bore grateful witness.

While it seemed best to approve the decision of the small majority of the church, many members of the council felt that in some way this relation should have been made life long, and the presence and help of Dr. Goodwin secured in this important parish for years to come. The council could not refrain from expressing the hope that the churches of the city and the state and even of other states will not fail to make use of the great ability now free to serve them. Dr. Goodwin is in good health, more vigorous than for years and, with his rare intellectual and spiritual gifts, better fitted than ever to preach. Nothing but the conviction that a new man might do better in this very difficult field led to his resignation, and nothing but respect for Dr. Goodwin's wishes led even fifty-two out of ninety-eight persons to vote to accept it.

The Problem Before First Church

There is genuine sympathy with the church in its present perplexities. A down-town church with a magnificent edifice equipped with every convenience for work, no debts and a nucleus of earnest Christian workers, with means ample for any work to which they may set their hands, it yet has a hard problem to solve. The difficulty is that the church is not as large and strong as it once was, that while there are just as many people around it as ever they are not church-going people. It is not easy for a family church to change all its methods and adapt itself to the changed conditions of a floating and foreign population. That this will be done, and by this church, there is little doubt. Could Dr. Goodwin remain among us as pastor at large, helping the smaller churches as they have need and filling the pulpits of other churches from time to time, he would render the city and the denomination a service hardly less valuable than that which for a generation, and during a period in which changes in the political world have been most significant, he has rendered as the leader of one of our noblest churches.

Joy in Giving Money

It is not often that one meets with a man who really enjoys giving away money, especially when the gifts are large and are diminishing a fortune which has made the word of its possessor a power in the financial circles of a city and state. Dr. Pearson is an exception to all rules. Spending only the smallest sums on himself, his face is radiant with delight when he tells you that he has just sent Mt. Holyoke College his check for \$50,000, and that now that college has an endowment of \$325,000 in addition to its scholarship fund of \$100,000, and gives you letters to read expressive of the gratitude which the managers of that institution feel. There is equal delight in sending \$50,000 to Berea and thus rounding out for it an endowment of not less than \$400,000. Olivet is sure in a few days to knock at his door with a request for the \$25,000 previously promised. How happy he will be to respond! His only regret is that every other institution to which he has offered aid has not fulfilled the conditions and sent its accredited representative for his money. As you sit in the office and hear him talk, you would think you were listening to a man who has discovered a new and profitable line of investments of which the dividends are large and certain. And yet one cannot make these investments without being annoyed by countless appeals, not only from America, but across the ocean, notably from Germany, for assistance in all manner of enterprises. It ought to be known that these appeals are never read, that no assistance whatever except to Christian colleges is granted. And assistance here is limited to those colleges which close the college year without a deficit.

Perhaps the greatest service which Dr. Pearson has rendered the colleges that he has aided is in insisting that they live within their income. He has illustrated the meaning of another truth which we often hear uttered, but which few really believe, that it is more blessed to give than to receive. His life is an object lesson, not only to men of wealth who wish to be their own executors, but to persons of moderate means who like to follow their gifts with their prayers and to see the results of seed they have sown. Dr. Pearson often declares that he has been happier in disposing of his fortune than he was in acquiring it, and that he knows scores of rich men who, if they had had his experience, would not hesitate to give away the money which they cannot carry with them into another world, but which they want to invest so that it shall produce a perpetual income. What a blessing it would be if the smaller Christian colleges in the United States could be furnished with an endowment adequate to their work. Of equal importance, though needing less, are the colleges on missionary ground and for the freedmen.

Close of Ministers' Meetings

Rev. J. D. Nutting spoke of the Mormon Problem, and of the methods by which he believes it can be solved. Mrs. Chamberlain presented the claims of the Y. W. C. A. and spoke of the good work done in furnishing homes to multitudes of inexperienced girls from the country. Rev. W. B. Thorp was made chairman. The meeting adjourned to convene again in September.

A New Pastor

Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., well known in Boston, lately pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, will succeed Dr. S. J. McPherson as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago. This church lost its house of worship a few months since by fire, but will, it is understood, have it rebuilt before the end of the year. Dr. Hunter is abroad for study, but proposes to return and take up his work in this important church early next spring.

Chicago, June 30.

FRANKLIN.

The Cuban Teachers in Cambridge

Arrival of the Guests of Harvard University. Provisions for Their Pleasure and Profit

The Government transports with the teachers from Cuba began to arrive in Boston harbor on the 30th, and already two of the five transports have discharged their cargoes of pedagogues, who have immediately been whirled out to Cambridge on electric cars, assigned and guided to the dormitories and boarding houses, and in other ways made welcome and at ease. Saturday and Sunday, especially the latter day, were busy ones in and about Harvard. Fortunately the air was phenomenally cool and bracing, and the spirit of helpfulness was abroad. The lectures and exercises of the school do not begin until the 5th, and prior to that the visitors will have abundant time to explore Cambridge and Boston and get accustomed to American ways. The voyages up from Cuba have been calm and uneventful, with clear skies and still water, the days being given over to conversation, music, recitations and good fellowship. The Cubans compliment highly the officials

the dormitories have tendered to the university authorities quarters for the men and furnishings of considerable value, which would have cost the university \$7,000 had it had to pay for the same in open market. The stewards and employees of the university who work in Memorial and Randall Halls, where the teachers will take their meals, at much sacrifice and with very unusual loyalty have consented to labor on during the summer for pay which is much less than they could have secured at summer resorts. Tradesmen of Boston and Cambridge are to furnish supplies to the university for the teachers at reduced prices, and in some cases for nothing. On every hand there has been a chivalry and sense of obligation to high duty, a disposition to serve, most delightful to witness, and giving the lie most emphatically to those who charge Americans of the present with materialism. President Eliot, Professor and Mrs. Palmer and Rev. S. M. Crothers have given up their homes to serve as headquarters for the social and home features of the school. In President Eliot's home Mr. Frye will live. In the Palmer home Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick of the A. B. C. F. M. school at San Sebastian, Spain, with her own children about her and with some of the Cuban women as guests, will establish a center from which she can exert a helpful influence on the teachers, and bring representative Americans and Cubans together in social intercourse.

Realizing that most of the teachers were Roman Catholics, the university authorities naturally endeavored in the beginning to interest the Roman Catholic officials of the diocese of Boston in the matter of giving proper opportunities for religious nurture to the Cuban teachers. Moreover, the Roman Catholics, by letters in their press from wide-awake laymen, were soon led to see that it would never do to let so many Roman Catholics come to a non-Catholic university and community and be left wholly without some counteracting influence. So, as the result of the two impulses, the official and the voluntary, the pilgrims bid fair to be properly cared for—from the Catholic standpoint. A Harvard graduate, Rev. James Stone, known as Father Fidellis, who preaches in Spanish fluently, has been secured to officiate as priest and pastor at the nearest Catholic church. Representative laymen and women of the church will be on duty on the campus constantly to offer advice to the visitors respecting visits to Catholic institutions, and, in addition to this, the officials of the diocese and the officials of the social organizations of the Catholics in Boston and Cambridge are planning to give them several receptions and frequent excursions to Catholic colleges, convents, hospitals and the like. All of which is quite natural and proper. But do their utmost, the Catholic hierarchy and laity cannot alter the fact that the visitors will be in an environment most of the time which will convince them that prosperity, intelligence and Christian brotherliness are not the virtues of Roman Catholics only. They will see on every hand the fruits of individualism in state and church, and if they are at all observant or thoughtful they never can be the same sort of Catholics they were before leaving Cuba. The Catholicism they will see here will be of a purer type, profoundly modified by its environment.

Through lectures, excursions and intercourse with Americans in their homes, the Cubans will get the knowledge that it is thought will inspire them to hold higher ideals for Cuba. The English department will be under the direction of Prof. E. C. Hills of Rollins College, Florida. The lectures on American history will be given by Professor Marcus of Harvard. The course of

ten lectures on the history of the Spanish colonies in Central and South America will be given by Gaspard de Cologny. The lectures on physiography will be given by Prof. M. S. W. Jefferson of the Brockton High School and will be supplemented by several excursions for the study of physical phenomena. The lectures on the Organization and Management of an American School will be given by Fria. E. L. Morse of the Phil Sheridan School, Chicago. All these lectures will be given in Spanish and will be illustrated by stereopticon views especially made for the purpose. Lectures on psychology, especially child psychology, by Prof. Josiah Royce, will be read by an interpreter. A limited number of the teachers will be taught kindergarten methods by Miss Laura Fisher and her assistants, and sloyd work will be taught to a few by the head of the North Bennett Street School, Boston. The heads of departments only are mentioned above. Each will have under him many assistants, young men and women from Harvard, Radcliffe, Wellesley and other colleges and schools, who speak Spanish and are conversant with the best pedagogical methods. The afternoons will be given, many of them, to excursions, either to places of historic interest, such as Lexington and Concord, or to great industrial establishments, where approved methods of industry and science can be studied, or to points of natural beauty or significance.

Accompanying the expedition are professors in the University of Havana and prominent educators and philanthropists, who have come to study our institutions of learning and our administrative and philanthropic and penal institutions. The spirit with which the teachers as a body and these elderly men come may be inferred from the statement in an interview of Dr. Alfred Martinez of the faculty of Havana University, who says: "This expedition is the grandest deed ever wrought by any country, being, as we believe, the expression of pure good will toward Cuba. In all history there is no record of any country acting as the United States has toward Cuba. First



ALEXIS E. FRYE

of the vessel, who, in turn, speak in highest terms of their passengers.

When the history of the dealings of the United States with Cuba comes to be written by some later day historian, he will find in the expedition of these teachers to the United States one of the most enticing and attractive themes for his pen. It is an experiment so unique in the annals of government and education. Every step of its history has revealed imagination, splendid executive ability, self-sacrifice on the part of all Americans concerned. Harvard with all her splendid pages of past history has never shown greater patriotism or more readiness to act as a pioneer in education than in this affair. Secretary of War Root, Governor-general Wood of Cuba, Mr. Alexis E. Frye, superintendent of education in Cuba, President Eliot of Harvard, citizens of Boston and Cambridge, graduates, undergraduates and employees at Harvard have vied with each other in making generous and intelligent preparation for the transportation, entertainment, instruction and inspiration of the Cubans. To gather them together from the remote hamlets and towns of Cuba, bring them to the seaboard, and transport them to the United States has been the duty of Mr. Frye and the quartermasters of the United States army. To raise funds for their entertainment and education, to devise a proper curriculum, to engage suitable American teachers, to arrange informing and pleasant excursions, to procure men and women competent to guard the spiritual, moral and physical welfare of the Cuban teachers while they are in Cambridge has been the duty of the corporation, the president and the faculty of Harvard. Nearly \$60,000 of the \$70,000 needed have been subscribed by the public of Cambridge and Boston and alumni of Harvard. Rooms for all the women teachers have been found in homes in Cambridge. Students in



MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK

you fought for us and now you educate us in modern ideas. It is grand." Dr. Carlos Pedoso of the same institution says: "Not only will the instruction be of immense benefit, but the effect of the trip on the minds of the teachers will do a great deal of good. You needed the visit to see that the Cubans are human beings; we to get acquainted with the true character of Americans."

It is interesting to note that the Harvard officials on the list of directions, printed in Spanish and English, given to each teacher as he registers has among other instructions these injunctions:

SUNDAY

It is time to go to mass.

In the United States Sunday is a day of quiet and rest.

G. P. M.

The Home

"Sir, We Would See Jesus"

BY MARY CHANDLER JONES

Show us thy face, O Christ, that we may love thee,

For some forget and some have never seen,
But there is naught we e'er can place above thee

When once we see thee, beautiful, serene!

Show us thy face that shone of old with blessing
All up and down the ways of Galilee!

And, like thy fishers, thy dear might confessing,

We, too, for very love shall follow thee!

Show us thy face, thorn-wounded for our healing—

O, heart of mine, canst thou that crown forgive?

Those bleeding hands were for our pardon's sealing

And thy heart fainted that our souls might live!

Show us thyself, Lord Christ! In loving kindness

Above the tumult of the world between,
Show us thyself and put away our blindness.

We needs must love thee when we once have seen.

A Conversational Test
There are persons who have no fund whatever of small talk. They are apt to glory in this fact, and prefer not to talk at all rather than carry on a surface chit-chat. At home they may be very instructive and interesting friends. Among strangers they are likely to be regarded as bores or dampers. An ability for light, easy conversation is a useful commodity among summer acquaintances encountered at hotels or on excursions. This does not mean talk about the weather or gossip. She was a wise mother who declared she should bring up her daughter to talk about something outside of her *entourage*. It is easy enough to chat with neighbors and friends, who know our homes, our acquaintances, our tastes. But can we talk agreeably with strangers and avoid such subjects of conversation as ourselves, our diet, our theology, our domestic trials, our beloved children? That is a conversational test. There are plenty of impersonal topics on which to exchange ideas with strangers. If you cannot find them, it is time to take yourself to task and cultivate the art of pleasing and stimulating conversation.

Summer Reading for Children
A parent asks what books we would recommend to read to children on a vacation. The book of nature is the best of all, but there are rainy days and hot days when it is desirable to have other volumes at hand. The popular interest in nature study has brought forth a large number of delightful and seasonable outdoor books, such as "The Bee People," by Margaret Morley, "Tommy-Anne" and its sequels, by Mabel Osgood Wright, and for a seashore sojourn an old but attractive book, "Life and Her Children," by Arabella Buckley. Short animal stories are ideal reading, and they abound. The boys and girls who have not seen Ernest Seton-Thompson's books have a treat before them. Rev. W. J. Long's "Ways of Wood Folk" is an inexpensive and interesting collection of

tales, and Clara Dillingham Pierson's animal books—"Among the Farm People" and "Among the Forest People"—are sure to give delight. The girls will like to have in the book box a few stories of human interest, such as Sarah Orne Jewett's "Betty Leicester," and the boys will appreciate the thrilling historical books of Tomlinson and Brady. The summer is a good time to read tales of ancient mythology, and a book or two of poetry ought to be included. Such a compilation as Mrs. Thacher's "The Listening Child" would be useful.

The Garden Gate

BY CAROLINE BENEDICT BURRELL

Joel Blake was coming down the village street. His long face, with its tuft of chin whiskers, seemed more portentous than usual.

"He looks as if something had happened," Huldah murmured to herself.

He walked slowly as he drew near. When he came to the fence he stopped and laid his arms on the top rail, and pulled his broad-brimmed straw hat down more firmly on his head.

"Mornin'," he said, briefly.

"Good morning," replied Huldah, with stiff dignity.

"Your sweet peas beat ours all hollow, Miss Stebbins." He peered down the length of the garden in embarrassment.

"Your beets is most gone," he continued, after a silence. "I'll send you over some o' ours, I guess."

"Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Blake," said Huldah, a trifle severely. "I guess I won't need any more beets."

"Can just as well's not," he returned. "Well, I'll be goin', I guess."

He walked on for a few steps and glanced furtively back. Huldah still stood in the doorway. She was bent and sunburned. Her gray hair was thin, and her head showed through its scanty covering. She looked old even for seventy. He hesitated a moment and then turned.

"Say, Miss Stebbins, I guess you ain't heard the news. Folks is all afraid to tell you. I calcilate you ought to know though, and I'm a-goin' to let you know." He cleared his throat.

Huldah looked steadily at him, frowning a little. He was the village gossip, and loved a sensation. He shuffled his feet awkwardly on the path.

"Dave Hinton's dead," he burst out, finally. "They're bringin' him to town today. Funeral was yesterday. They're goin' to bury him in the old Hinton lot, for all his wife's buried in the cemetery over to Hinesville." He looked eagerly at Huldah.

Not a line in her face altered, not a shadow of interest dawned in her eyes.

"I guess I'll have some of those beets after all, Mr. Blake, if you can spare them," she said.

Joel Blake stared at her.

"I thought you'd feel some bad," he said at length, "seein' as you was engaged to him once."

Huldah looked at him in calm silence.

"Well, I'll be goin', I guess," he said at length.

"Don't trouble about the beets unless you've got more than you need," she called after him.

When he had disappeared around the

corner she went into the kitchen and shut the door. As she did so she saw her opposite neighbor drop the corner of the window shade she had been carefully holding back during the conversation. Huldah moved about the kitchen mechanically for a few minutes, putting away the bread pans and laying a towel over the fresh loaves. Then she sat down heavily and looked straight before her with unseeing eyes.

Fifty-three years before she had been engaged to Dave Hinton, as Joel Blake had said. She was a pretty girl of eighteen. He was five years older. They had grown up together, and had been sweethearts from the time they were children. Dave was easy-going and light-hearted, and Huldah masterful and intense. Dave was a little afraid of the girl sometimes. A tempest slept in her bosom.

It was only two weeks before the wedding when the trouble came. Huldah's dresses were all finished and her new hat trimmed. She had faculty, the neighbors said.

They had gone to a picnic together, but Dave forgot all about her and spent the day by the side of a strange girl from Hinesville. As they walked home in the evening Huldah spoke her mind sharply and the two quarreled.

"A nice life you'll lead me if you're going to be jealous every time I talk to anyone else," Dave exclaimed at last. "I tell you, Huldah, I'm not going to put up with it. I'll talk to any one I please, and as long as I please."

Huldah looked at him in silence. Her face had the same rigid, determined look which her father's had worn so long. It seemed, in spite of its soft color, as if it were carved from stone.

"You're engaged to me, Dave Hinton," she said at last, "and you've got to behave yourself. I'll put up with no trifling. The Hintons always were a light set. Look how your father's acted to your mother! Always off, carrying on with some one else. I'll stand no such doings, and you might as well know it first as last."

The young man flushed. His weak face set itself in obstinate lines.

"I'm not going to be led around by any woman," he said at length, "not if she was my wife a dozen times over. I'll do as I please, and you may just make up your mind to it."

Huldah looked at him, unyielding. They had reached her house. She opened the gate and took her basket from his arm. "When you've made up your mind to do as you should," she said, coldly, "you can come back." She shut the gate and walked up the path. Her straight, lithe figure looked as inflexible as a steel rod. Dave struck his fist into his open palm.

"She'll whistle for me before she gets me back," he muttered.

The wedding day came and passed with no sign on either side.

Huldah's father chuckled when he saw her cool indifference. "She's a chip of the old block," he exclaimed, admiringly. "I never did like that Dave Hinton. I'm glad it's off."

It was some weeks before the villagers began to notice that Huldah never opened the garden gate. When the minister saw

that she did not come to church he called to see her. She talked with him pleasantly and assured him that she would come again when she got ready. He was puzzled. He took up his cane to go. Then he turned to her.

"Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath," he said, solemnly.

Huldah smiled, cheerfully.

"I'll give you some sweetbriars to take home if you'll come into the garden," she said.

It was not long before Dave Hinton married the Hinesville girl. She could not leave home, so he went there to live.

Huldah saw him once as he was moving some of the furniture over in a wagon. He drove by the house. He had heard the strange news that she never left the yard, and he was uneasy. She was weeding some late asters when the horse drove up; she rose from the bed and looked at the young man.

"Huldah," he began, his face burning, "I hope you don't take things as hard as I hear. I s'pose I haven't treated you just right, but I guess it's all for the best. You and I'd have quarreled sure." He laughed awkwardly.

Huldah waited in silence.

"I'm going to live in Hinesville," he went on. "You won't see me often. I wish you'd say it's all right before I go." He looked pleadingly at her. He was fond of Huldah, he told himself. It was hard to leave her like this.

Still silence. He gathered up the reins to go. Then the girl spoke.

"You needn't think I'm grieving for you, Dave Hinton," she said, with concentrated bitterness. "No; I'm glad to be rid of you! But I've had enough of men—yes, and women, too. I'll never step outside that garden gate again as long as I live." She pointed to it with a tragic sweep of her arm. "If you ever give her up and come back to me, I'll think of it." She laughed harshly. "Yes, when you come back and get down at my feet I'll forgive you." Then she hardened again. "Go your way with your baby-faced wife. I'm through with you forever and through with all the world as well."

Her eyes blazed in her white face. Dave looked at her in horrified silence, and then he started the horse and moved slowly away. He never saw her again, but he never ceased to see her either.

Huldah kept the house for her father and as long as he lived she seemed happy in her own fashion. If she grieved for her lost lover, no one ever knew it. She weeded her flowers and fed the hens and chatted with the neighbors across the fence. Sometimes in the early years one or another would attempt to reason with her or persuade her to break the vow, of which now they all knew, but her stony silence awed them; they learned to respect the will which neither bent nor broke.

She read of Dave Hinton sometimes in the county paper. Once she saw a notice of the death of his baby son. She set her teeth and drew a deep, painful breath as she read the words. It might have been her baby who was dead. Her repressed motherhood surged within her. From that day she felt that she suffered from a deeper wrong.

When she was fifty her father died. He had been ailing for a long time, but

the Stebbins will kept him up. Toward the end he worried about Huldah.

"You'll be all alone when I'm gone," he complained. "Hadn't you better give in?"

"I'll be all right, father," she replied; "I like it better this way."

"You're clear grit, Huldah," he murmured, admiringly, "but somehow I guess you'd better not carry it too far."

She smiled without replying.

The old minister had preceded her father to the graveyard by many years. His successor knew the story only vaguely. When he came to arrange for the funeral he said with some hesitation:

"I trust, Miss Stebbins, you will see your way clear to following the coffin to the grave. As his only surviving relative, it is but fitting you should do so. As a tribute of respect"—

Huldah looked at him with calm dignity.

"Father quite understood, Mr. Bertram," she replied. "He would be the last one to expect it."

She covered the coffin with white flowers from her garden and stood in the doorway as it was carried down the street. The women who filled the yard looked askance at her. They were deeply shocked.

Huldah waited until the little procession turned the corner. Then she went into the house and closed the door.

After that she grew old fast. With no one to bring in a breath of wholesome outer air, her life seemed devitalized. She tended her flowers more faithfully than ever. Her back was bent from stooping so constantly over them. She still spoke with the neighbors, but more briefly.

One day she saw in the county paper that Dave Hinton's wife was dead. He, too, was alone now and childless! She thought of that with the old clutch at her heart she had felt when the baby died. The village children who had been born when she was old stepped softly as they passed her garden. Sometimes they stared through the palings at her, but she weeded on without glancing up. "She's an old witch," they would whisper. Then they would run down the street in a simulated panic.

She struck her hands together and pressed them to her heart as she thought of it now. She was unloved by any human soul.

The clock struck harshly. She rose hastily from her chair and looked down the road. The neighbors were beginning to stand at their gates. The train must be due from Hinesville. She opened the door softly and crept down to the end of the garden. A clump of tall evergreens grew there, with a little hidden nook in their center. She pushed the branches aside and crouched down, peering through the green into the street. Her heart beat heavily.

Presently the hearse appeared, drawn by two angular brown horses. The undertaker and the driver sat together, talking carelessly. Behind came a rusty coach with the bearers, four farmers from Hinesville. Two of them were smoking. The rank scent of cheap tobacco blew vaguely in Huldah's face. A second coach creaked behind the first, filled with distant cousins of the dead

man. They wore some semblance of mourning but their faces were complacent. On the sidewalk were scattered groups of men and women. A few of them had known the HINTONS, but most followed the hearse to the cemetery from curiosity. Joel Blake walked by with Deacon Bronson. His strident voice rose loudly.

"House all open. Ain't even pulled the shades down. H'm! She's a queer one. Anybody'd have s'posed, near as she was to marryin' him, she'd have made some sign o' mournin', but I guess she's sort o' cracked anyhow."

By and by the hearse and carriages returned. The drivers slapped the reins and talked loudly together. The relatives chatted and furtively smiled. The people on the sidewalk strolled back to their homes.

Huldah still crouched in the evergreens. She was faint for lack of food, but she was unconscious of her body. The last link which bound her to life seemed to have snapped. By and by the sun set, and the air grew chill. Huldah painfully rose from her cramped position and began to creep about the garden. She gathered the flowers, laying great sheaves of them on the grassy borders. The yard was bare of bloom when her task was ended. She gathered the flowers in her arms. She could scarcely carry the fragrant burden. Its odor almost overpowered her.

The village was asleep. A glory of white moonlight shone on the treetops. Her hands trembled as she opened the gate. It was fifty-three years since she had closed it for the last time. She staggered as she passed down the street. The houses were all strange to her, the old ones as unfamiliar as the new. The cemetery was peaceful in the still night. Through its central path Huldah crept to the old Hinton lot. She dropped by the unsodded grave and threw her arms about it as though she would gather it to her breast.

"You did come back to me, after all, didn't you, Dave?" she murmured, tenderly. "You let her lie all alone with the baby and you came back to me. I said I'd forgive you if you came back. It's fifty-three years, Davy, but you did come back at last."

By and by she raised herself and gathered up her flowers. She heaped them over the mound in glorious profusion until the bare earth was hidden. The moon was sinking when she finally rose to her feet. Her dress was wet with dew. She was exhausted and tottered like a child as she moved to the mound where her father lay. She sank by its side and buried her face in the deep, unmown grass.

"I've given in, father," she whispered. "Do you hear? Father, I've given in."

The Woman's Journal calls attention to the fact that all the current discussions on the servant question overlook the fact that the average housekeeper can afford no maid at all. According to the census, there are about nine times as many families in the United States as there are persons employed in domestic service, including waiters in restaurants. Hence only about one family in nine could keep a servant, even if no family kept more than one.

Closet and Altar

The joy of the Lord is your stronghold.

Man is not sufficient for his own happiness; he is not happy except the presence of God be with him.—*Newman.*

Jesus, thou joy of loving hearts!
Thou fount of life! Thou light of men!
From the best bliss that earth imparts,
We turn, unfilled, to thee again.

—*Bernard.*

There will be joy for us in unexpected quarters if we will only look. Our temptations are not joyful; but it is written, "Count it all joy, my brethren, when ye fall into divers temptations." Life is often hard, yet it is the school which God deliberately chose for us and glorifies by his presence. We have special trials, persecutions, grievances; but of worse endurance than these Paul wrote, "Nay, in all these very things we are more than conquerors." If joy be hidden, she is not hidden far if with full confidence of love we only seek for her in unexpected places.—*I. O. Rankin.*

We ought not to acquiesce in the shadows which are only around us because we do not hear, or, hearing, do not heed, God's call into the sunshine.—*Frances R. Havergal.*

Sadness in the heart of a Christian is a subject of joy to the devil, because then it is easy to make him either despair or turn to the pleasures of the world.—*Alphonsus Rodriguez.*

O, joy untold when Jesus' love divine
Into his fold received a soul like mine!
O, blessed thought—e'en though with sin oppressed,
When God I sought he visited this breast.

Forgiving all my guilt, if I repent,
I only call, when lo! the Spirit sent
By love divine descends and sooths my grief;
And joy is mine when Jesus sends relief.

—*Manna for the Pilgrim.*

It is your duty not only to be good, but to shine; and of all the light which you kindle on the face, joy will reach furthest out to sea where troubled mariners are seeking the shore.—*H. W. Beecher.*

O, thrice fools are we, who, like new born princes weeping in the cradle, know not that there is a kingdom before them.—*Samuel Rutherford.*

A PRAYER OF ST. ANSELM

O God, thou art Life, Wisdom, Truth, Bounty and Blessedness, the Eternal, the only true Good! My God and my Lord, thou art my hope and my heart's joy. I confess, with thanksgiving, that thou hast made me in thine image that I may direct all my thoughts to thee, and love thee. Lord, make me to know thee aright, that I may more and more love and enjoy and possess thee. And since, in the life here below, I cannot fully attain this blessedness, let it at least grow in me day by day, until it all be fulfilled at last in the life to come. Here be the knowledge of thee increased, and there let it be perfected. Here let my love to thee grow, and there let it ripen; that my joy being here great in hope may there in fruition be made perfect. Amen.

A Far Vision

BY ELIZABETH PRESTON ALLAN

I went to an oculist the other day to beg for glasses that would keep my eyes from getting tired.

"My dear Madam," the doctor said, earnestly, "the prescription for tired eyes is not a new pair of glasses, but rest."

"Of course," I answered, impatiently, "but in my case that is impossible. I am obliged to use my eyes steadily, twelve hours, at least, out of the twenty-four. Now please don't say 'rest' to me again, but do the best you can to help me work."

The good man sighed. No doubt he was often persecuted with unreasonables like myself, but I waited in silence while he considered my case.

"You live in the country, I believe?" he said, presently.

"Yes, in a small village; it is the same thing."

"Have you a distant view from your window?"

"O, Doctor!" I cried, "if I could only show it to you!" And, forgetting my business and his, I began to expatiate with an enthusiasm known only to the mountain-born and mountain-bred upon the glories of the Alleghany foothills from my back window, and the noble Blue Ridge peaks facing my front door.

"That will do," the busy man interrupted me, smiling, "that will be better than glasses. When your eyes are tired following your pen or the lines of a book, go and stand at your back window or your front door, and gaze steadily at your mountains for five minutes. Ten will be better. You see what I mean? This will serve to change the focus, and so rest your eyes, as walking up hill rests a man who has been footing it all day on a level."

I have profited daily by this simple prescription. Do not think, however, that I am giving you this as medical advice. How do I know what your eyes need? But to me has been given a daily parable. "Soul of mine," I say to myself, as I stand gazing at old Jump Mountain, "are you tired of the little treadmill of care and worry, tired of the smallness of self, tired of the conflict with evil, tired of the struggle after holiness, tired of the harrowing grief of the world, tired—tired to death of today? Then rest your spiritual eyes by a far vision. Look off to the Mount of God. Look up to the beauty of his holiness. Look upon that great multitude whom no man can number who stand in the presence of your Lord. Look at the dear ones who now share the many mansions with their Master and ours. Look away to the day, the promised day, when Jesus will come again in power and glory. Rest you, Soul, by these far, fair visions."

This is not my prescription nor my good doctor's, but "we, according to his promise, look for a new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

There is only one way to have good servants; that is to be worthy of being well served. All nature and all humanity will serve a good master and rebel against an ignoble one. . . . Only let it be remembered that "kindness" means, as with your child, so with your servant, not indulgence, but care.—*Ruskin.*

Mellin's Food

IN the matter of food, the adult person having obtained his growth only requires to repair the waste and maintain the bodily heat; but the little one not only has this to do, but must also provide for an enormously rapid growth and development in addition. This cannot be done on an unsuitable diet. The infant *must* have a suitable diet.

Mellin's Food and milk is a suitable diet; approved and used by the medical profession all over the world, Mellin's Food has become the principal diet of thousands of infants. Mellin's Food and milk is a diet which contains sufficient necessary nutritive elements in the proper form and in the right proportion.

Lately there has been talk about preparing cow's milk for babies by the doctors, and articles are being written by the hundred describing methods of fixing and preparing it; experience tells me, however, that Mellin's Food, prepared as directed on the bottles, to suit the age of the child, is good enough to raise a family of seven and lose none of them. Dr. E. J. KEMPF

Jasper, Ind.

I use Mellin's Food for my baby and recommend it to all mothers whose babies do not seem to thrive on nature's food. I have tried various artificial foods with my babies and can freely say nothing compares with Mellin's Food. My little girl, now eight months old, seemed to stop growing at about four months old, lost flesh, became pale. Our physician said she needed more nourishment, and we then began the use of Mellin's Food, and the improvement in baby was wonderful. She now is the picture of health and a very flattering advertisement for Mellin's Food. She has never been sick or had to take any medicine since I began giving her the Food. Mrs. F. D. MARTIN

Lakota, Texas

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The Conversation Corner

DEAR CORNERERS: Our last State "broadside," two weeks ago, reported the children and Old Folks of Maine. We will now go "from Maine to California"—a place never heard of by Mrs. M. C. in her "young days in Maine," or if at all only as the name of a barren Spanish possession on a remote coast, which even at the time of the gold discovery in 1849 could be reached only by a voyage of several months "around the Horn," or by a most perilous journey across the "Great American Desert" and over the Rocky Mountains. What a lesson in geography and history for our Corner school-children in the difference between then and now! Now tens of thousands of travelers every year make the luxurious trip across the continent in palace cars, reaching in five days a great populous and prosperous state, in every part of which they find New England people and New England institutions. One of these tourists, a New Hampshire girl, who spent last winter on the Pacific shore, sent us this picture of a famous place of cliffs and caves, called *La Jolla*, and a jolly letter about her trip to them. (But you must pronounce the name, *La Hó-ya*.)

Dear Mr. Martin: As you thought the "Cornerers" might like to know something of this particular "corner" of the country, I have picked out our ride with a real cowboy as likely to interest them. Our ideal of a cowboy, lasso in hand, dashing along on a fast horse, a sombrero shading his face, attired in a blue shirt, red handkerchief and belt of pistols and having a rude bravado bearing, was hardly carried out in our hero. A more gentle, quiet and accommodating manner could scarcely grace a New York drawing-room. He had been formerly the champion horseback rider of California, but this violent exercise had brought on lung trouble, and now, unable to ride, he is the owner of a mule team—the only conveyance we could hire at *La Jolla*. To be sure, one mule was short and one long, having different gaits and liking to go in opposite directions, but under his expert guidance we felt that we had a coach and four, even if the back seat was a soapbox.

Our destination was Long Beach, where at low tide were shells and red and purple seaweed galore. The sparkling waves rolling in, the foothills blossoming with wild flowers and the early morning air all contributed to our enjoyment. Our way led by the "Green Dragon," a quaint, picturesque little English cottage, which Beatrice Harraden named after her book, and where she often comes to recruit. Near this "Alligator Head" forms a natural bridge from the high cliff to the beach, and "Cathedral Rock" stands in lonely majesty a little way off. The strange rock formations all along the shore look like hard sand holding imprisoned boulders, though really unchanged for centuries. The shore differs from our Atlantic coast in having a narrow beach, a high bank, hills, foothills, clefts and crater-like holes beyond. Sage-brush and cacti cover these, and in rainy weather wild flowers paint them with various hues.

But the caves, many in number and often connecting by interior passages, are the wonder of *La Jolla*. Some of them, as high as the vaulted ceilings of churches and rich with dull colors, are often black with seabirds.



At low tide men, women and children flock there, hunting the iridescent abalone shells. They are difficult to get, as the creature, having only one shell, adheres to the rock with such power of suction that a chisel or crow-bar is necessary to remove it. Chinamen love the meat and export it to their own country. A story is told of one whose foot was caught by a closing shell and, unable to get it away, he was drowned by the incoming tide. At Long Beach in sheltered pools we found rich-colored seaweeds and odd shells. To a painter the long stretch of yellow cliffs, the caves, boulders of browsing cows, the foothills above and mountains beyond make a picture.

Our driver, on the way home, aroused our curiosity about Mt. Soladad rising abruptly back of the shore, and offered to take us there. Leaving out the back-broken ones of the party, we started again. Up and up we went, all but the sea lost to view. It was delightfully primitive to be drawn by ill-mated mules, in a springless, box-seated, rickety, broken-down wagon, over a rough, uncertain mountain road, with sharp turns and quirks, with clefts and precipices yawning on each side. Then our cowboy's genius began to show itself. He was in his native health, and told us the names of all the wild bushes and flowers, and also stories of ranch life, where for three years he did not hear the English tongue or see an American woman, of Indian tribes and snakes. He caught in his hat a horned toad, but although he assured me that it was

harmless, would live for months without eating, could be packed in a trunk and was an indefatigable flycatcher—a tactful argument to a housekeeper—I had not the heart to take the little panting creature captive and, to its relief, we let it go.

Up and up we went until at a turn we came to a view that nearly took our breath away. Mexico, San Diego Bay, the mountains and the ocean—all were before us. The ground was yellow with glossy California poppies, which we gathered by the armful, transforming our vehicle into a golden chariot. At last, when we reluctantly left this almost sacred spot, the mules caressed gayly down the mountain side, while we bumped up and down, down and up, happy in our treasures, not only the visible ones, but the memories we would call up when *La Jolla* was for us a thing of the past. We have enjoyed California hugely, and are deeply in love with it—the half had not been told us. I hope you can see it sometime. HELEN LENNOX STREET.

San Diego, Cal.

I hope so too, and that I can have the company of such youthful Cornerers, who find fun in obstinate mules and rickety carts, beauty in sage-brush and browsing cows, and joy in everything! But our correspondent ought to have brought home one of those horned toads; the beautiful one mounted and sent by a Corner boy in Pomona, although it wears no "precious jewel in his head," is always admired by the children who visit the Corner Cabinet for his bright colors and graceful pose.

That word Pomona reminds me that I received on May Day morning a remarkable box from a Pomona girl, as described in this letter:

My Dear Mr. Martin: I would like to hang a May basket for you, but I cannot, so I am going to send you a box of sprigs of different trees that grow in Claremont [the village in Pomona, where Pomona College is situated]. Several of them are trees that are mentioned in the Bible. I will put numbers on them, and will put in this letter a list of the names and opposite them the numbers, so that you can tell what the names of them are. I have one oat and three kittens. The kittens are a month old.

Claremont, Cal.

MIRIAM C.

I think I will add the list, so that you can see what trees grow in that part of California.

Bay	Olive	Willow	Sycamore
Fig	Orange	Oak	Cypress
Lemon	Almond	Acacia	Eucalyptus
Pepper	Camphor		

How many of these trees grow in New England? Another question would be a good one to answer Sunday afternoon—how many of them "are mentioned in the Bible"? Since the postman hung Miriam's May-basket at my door I have

received another letter from her, referring to the old Connecticut Indian in the Corner of May 31, and inclosing account of one who died in that region a few years ago, aged one hundred and fifty-one years. Poor old John Aquittamaug of Wabquasset was only one hundred and fourteen years of age, and "Old Gabriel" outlived him by thirty-seven years, and his portrait was sent to the pope, to be hung in the Vatican, as "the

oldest Catholic in the world." Well, California is always sure to come in ahead, whether it be in immense trees, large pears or old Indians! And now a gentleman in that same town writes me of his son—a Cornerer, of course—who is a good advertisement for California as a place to raise boys: twelve years old, 5 feet and 3 inches high, weighs 125 lbs.; sunshine, fresh air, fruit and food abundant here!

And here comes another letter from our Golden State, just in time to go in—and just long enough to fill the column:

Dear Mr. Martin: The tidings have just reached me that Tommy has been removed from our Memorial Cot to that home above, where there is no sickness and no sorrow. We will rejoice rather than mourn, and we will keep the Cot for some other suffering child. Can you tell me of some books on electricity that would be good for a young man to study? He lives on a farm, has read a little and is so much interested that I went to a large bookstore here but could find only one small book for beginners. I send hearty thanks for the copy of that poem which has given pleasure to several others beside myself. If you visit Martha's Vineyard this summer, please look on the place in Edgartown where my ancestor, Joseph Thaxter [nearly fifty years pastor there], lies buried.

San Francisco, Cal.

A. T. A.

My electric authority says: "Tell the boy to take the *American Electrician*." (N. Y. \$1.00 a year.)

Mr. Martin

Christ's Revelations of Himself*

III. The Saviour of the World

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING

Revealed truth is like seed cast into the earth. It must germinate in the soil of human experience and grow into the understanding of men. The Bible record shows how the revelation of salvation for mankind grew among those who received it from God. When the Israelites became a nation, they expected to extend the knowledge of Jehovah through the nations of the earth by conquering them and by exterminating those who refused to yield to his sway. Their Messiah was to be a royal conqueror. As their idea of salvation expanded, they learned to be willing to suffer for the world's sake, as the later chapters of Isaiah show. Their Messiah came to be thought of as the bearer of the world's sins. But the Jews thought they were to rule the world. Jerusalem was to be its center and other nations were to come to it as doves fly to their windows [Isa. 60]. This pre-Christian idea still clings to some devout minds, who expect that the Messiah's throne will be set up in Palestine and that from there he will rule the world. They give considerable money every year toward rehabilitating Zion.

Jesus appears to have entered on his ministry with the conviction that it was to be limited, for the time at least, to his own nation. He told the Samaritan woman that salvation was of the Jews; and though he remained in Samaria two days because of their unexpected willingness to hear his message, it was a mere incident in his mission. He charged his twelve disciples, when he first sent them out to preach, to keep away from the Gentiles and to confine their ministry to Israel. The gospel accounts indicate a gradual change in his mind as the attitude of his own nation became hostile to him till, rejected by the Jews, the idea became dominant of bringing redemption to the whole world. His visit to Tyre and Sidon is an important step in his revelation of that comprehensive purpose. It puts before us:

1. *Christ sent to the Gentiles.* Jesus did not yet acknowledge this as his mission [Matt. 15: 24]. But his presence in this region was because he realized that his mission to the Jews had failed. His break with their leaders was complete and final when he found them bound to traditions and superstitions as hostile to the life of obedience to God as those of the heathen. He called them hypocrites and blind guides, emptying the word of God of its meaning by their fruitless ceremonies; and he renounced the whole of these ceremonies by a single startling sentence which Mark says he uttered, "making all meats clean." Few readers of the New Testament yet realize the full significance of Mark 7: 1-23. The Pharisees, who were the acknowledged authorities of the church to which Jesus belonged, judged men's piety by their faithfulness in observing certain laws, such as those about bathing before eating and abstaining from pork and other forbidden food. Jesus declared that the ceremonial bathing did no good and that eating the for-

bidden food did no harm. So incensed were the church authorities at what seemed to them his sacrilege that they sought to kill him [John 7: 1].

Jesus went to Tyre and Sidon to get away from the Pharisees. But he found a new and unsought field of labor. He meant to go away in secret. But he was discovered and his aid was sought by a Gentile. The door there opened to the world beyond the Judean church. He began there to acknowledge and reveal his mission to the Gentiles. The experience of his disciples was like this in later years. Philip went to Samaria only when he was driven, with the other disciples, out of Judea by the persecution of the Jews. Paul preached first to the Jews at Antioch, till they turned against him, and in their act he saw the revelation of Christ commanding him also to turn to the Gentiles [Acts 13: 44-48].

2. *The Gentile response.* The first Gentile who came to ask help of Jesus was an alien woman indeed, Greek, Syrian, Phoenician all in one. She knew nothing of the Messiah, or of the language of faith and prayer by which the Jews addressed their God. She was friendless, so far as influence with the Christ was concerned, and that she had no claim on him he showed by including her with the dogs whom Jews despised. How could such a sinner hope for favor from the Son of God?

But she was in great need. Any mother can interpret it who can imagine her own little daughter suffering physical torments and mental anguish in the possession of an unseen foe—a devil. I do not suppose we should describe this trouble in the words this woman used. But we should hardly be able to tell a story of trouble in briefer words that would pierce the compassionate heart of the Saviour—"My daughter is grievously vexed with a devil."

With her feeling of desperate need was a great humility and a keen common sense. She wanted one thing, deliverance for her daughter. She was sure the rabbi could grant it. Nothing else seemed to her important but that. He had called her a dog and as a dog she besought his help; but she claimed to be a dog "under the table," not a wild, homeless dog for whom no one cared. "Yes, Lord," she said, "the children are entitled to your first care, and their food ought not to be thrown to dogs; but give me the crumb that belongs to your dog."

Jesus appreciated her mother wit and yielded to it. "For this saying" he gave her what she asked. The Gentile con-

quered by a wisdom in strange contrast to the blind and stupid pride of the Jews. At the heart of that wisdom was a simple faith. It led him to that attitude toward Gentiles in which he described men coming from all quarters of the globe to sit down with the fathers in the kingdom of God while the Jews were thrust out [Luke 13: 29].

It is significant that when Jesus left Tyre and Sidon he went into another Gentile country on the east side of the Sea of Galilee and there wrought other miracles, healing a deaf and dumb man and feeding another multitude. He no longer limited his mission to the Jews.

3. *The simplicity of salvation.* When Jesus began to offer it to the Gentiles he separated it from all ceremonies and traditions of the Jewish Church. He made it depend wholly on faith in himself, and he accepted that faith when it rested on very imperfect knowledge. The Syrian mother could have had only a dim idea of his character or his mission. Yet she took him at his word. And she found at her home all she had asked for. The incident reveals to us a precious truth concerning Christ as the Saviour of the world. Any one may come to him. No one is so great a sinner that he is shut out hopelessly from the kingdom of God. No seeming coldness of the Saviour is meant to be forbidding. He is but teaching us what he is that we may gain what we need. He will never deny the true seeker, whose triumph will be heightened by every step of the conflict through which he has passed.



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SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS. — Borden's Condensed Milk, New York.

Literature

Inside of Kimberley

Dr. E. O. Ashe, surgeon to the hospital in Kimberley, one of the three principal South African towns so long surrounded by the Dutch, has written an interesting little book, *Besieged by the Boers*.^{*} It is largely his diary written without any thought of publication and wisely printed with little or no alterations. It supplies a clear and valuable record of important events and an evidently faithful picture of the life and feeling of the besieged community. It will take a good place in the literature of the war.

In Kimberley, although food became scarce and great suffering resulted from the lack of some kinds of eatables, such as vegetables and milk, the people were not reduced to such dire extremities as in Mafekeng. They found horse meat by no means unpalatable. Although the Boers bombarded the town vigorously, especially during the last weeks of the siege, so that great damage was done to both life and property, there was less fighting at close quarters than is apt to be supposed. A large extent of territory was controlled by the British and from it they were able during much of the time to draw some supplies. But the picture of their hardships is not pleasant, and evidently it does not err on the side of exaggeration.

There is some sharp comment upon the red tape and the occasional unwise of military officials, although Lieut. Col. Kekewich, the commanding officer, is warmly praised. But that such leniency towards justly suspected traitors, as is here described, should have been shown is amazing. Boer spies seem to have come and gone and even lived in the town without much interference for want of sufficient formal proof of what everybody knew.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes stands high in favor with the writer. He does not discuss Mr. Rhodes's career and methods but makes it plain that during the siege Mr. Rhodes's cheerfulness, energy and thoughtfulness contributed largely to the common comfort and even to the preservation of life. Dr. Ashe, it should be added, endorses the charges made against the Boers of having wantonly bombarded the residential portion of the town, and even the hospital and the ambulances, and of having used flags of truce repeatedly in order to deceive the British.

An Irvingite Bishop †

Some people seem born for particular forms of faith and practice. Some cannot easily help being Congregationalists. They are such by instinct. Others similarly are Episcopalian. The late Rev. William Watson Andrews evidently was intended to be what he became, a bishop of the Catholic Apostolic Church, popularly, although not quite accurately, known as the Irvingite. The tastes and powers of his natural endowment, the direction of his sympathies, the whole tenor and trend of his being inclined him straight towards that picturesque blending of spiritual fact with mysticism and of ecclesiastical simplicity with ritualism, the church in which he spent his mature life and which made him one of its honored officials.

Bishop Andrews was a son of a Connecticut minister and graduated at Yale in 1831. He was a classmate of Pres. Noah Porter, and their intimate friendship was unimpaired throughout life. He was a zealous, faithful Connecticut country pastor for some fifteen years, in general sympathy with the gospel as held by Congregational churches, but gradually adding thereto faith in speaking with tongues, in present miracles, in the existence of a modern apostolate, etc., and at last, retaining the personal respect and affection of

his congregation and his brother ministers, although with the knowledge that they believed him to be gravely mistaken, he went over avowedly to the Catholic Apostolic Church. Here his career was more congenial and in a degree it was successful. He won few adherents to his views. Indeed he was greatly misunderstood and misrepresented. But he did zealous evangelistic work, and not in vain, although the progress of his church was, and remains, very gradual. He gained the esteem of the best men alike by his ability and his lofty character, in spite of their ordinary disagreement from some of his views.

This biography is by his brother, Rev. S. J. Andrews, who also is of the Catholic Apostolic faith. He has told his story simply and well. The significance of the narrative lies in this, that it describes the Catholic Apostolic branch of the church from the inside and with intelligence and sympathy, a branch of the church of which few know very much; that it tells the story of a studious, consecrated, noble life; and that it illustrates the singular fascination of that system of belief and practice for such a spirit. It has not been often that a New England minister of Mr. Andrews's quality has become an Irvingite. If he had been a little more normal in some characteristics probably he would have stayed where he was born and trained. If the Catholic Apostolic Church were not just what it is in its peculiarities, it hardly could have attached him to itself so strongly. As things were, it was the place for him and he found his way thither naturally.

A Unitarian Commentary

The series known as International Handbooks to the New Testament, edited by Orello Cone, D. D., is being prepared by Unitarian scholars. The first of the four proposed volumes is *The Synoptic Gospels*.^{*} The method adopted discards the minute study of the grammatical construction of minor passages, and devotes attention to those of special significance, treating them both doctrinally and practically. The successive books are regarded as literature and are examined upon accepted principles of grammatical and historical interpretation. The intent is to supply the general reader with the latest trustworthy results of modern scholarship, and without reproducing the details of processes to any large extent. A chapter on the elements of text criticism follows the commentary itself.

Of course there is no disposition to dogmatize for the sake of denominational advantage. But the beliefs of the author, Pres. G. L. Cary, L. H. D., of Meadville Theological Seminary, naturally color his interpretations and reasonings. His treatment of the Resurrection is an example. It is a calm, clear statement of different theories, non-committal but apparently inclined to favor the theory that visions of the risen Lord became transformed into positive beliefs, that the conviction that he must return to this world grew into the conviction that he actually had returned. This theory is declared to be now "the most commonly accepted explanation, apart from the traditional hypothesis." But there is no hint of the immensely wider acceptance of the "traditional hypothesis" that Jesus actually rose from the dead.

The volume has value in that it contains a reverent and thoughtful statement of positions in regard to Christian facts and truths which some eminent Unitarians hold, and, more than most publications by members of that denomination, it probably may be deemed a representative work.

Another Quartet of Striking Novels

Poland, Russia, India, Mexico—not often do four novels coming to us at random deal with four so very different lands and their people,

but each of these books also possesses a notable individuality and a real charm.

The Polish story is the second part of Henryk Sienkiewicz's brilliant novel, *The Knights of the Cross*.^{*} The first part, which we reviewed some time since, told of the growth of the power of this famous military order of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which, organized with honorable motives and at first illustrating knightly qualities, became corrupt and tyrannical. In this second volume the narrative is continued, showing how the order became generally hated and at last was overthrown at the battle of Tannenburg, which altered the course of European politics and opened the way for the Reformation. The same brilliant group of characters reappear and their picturesque and exciting personal histories are continued with masterly skill. But an even more masterly ability is displayed in drawing all the individual threads of the story together as it nears its end, so that public and private histories alike unite in leading up to the tremendous battle of Tannenburg, which itself is described as by an eyewitness. More vivid, thrilling writing hardly can be found in literature. One scarcely knows what to admire most in this great story, its pictures of the tenderness and devotion of women, or of the wild, tempestuous bravery of the knights, or of the softening, ennobling influence of religion upon the sturdy old hero of a hundred fights whom his enemies have snared and blinded, or the fashion in which history is taught and manners and customs are portrayed by the author. The record is of a primitive, half-barbaric civilization, but its life was rich in blood and vim. Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has translated it, and well, and he and the author have been photographed together for the frontispiece.

We need less space in which to characterize the Russian work, *The Black Terror*,[†] by J. K. Ley. It purports to reveal something of the elusive yet real and vital activity of a great Russian secret society, more or less Nihilistic in purpose and character, and of the incessant, desperate, deadly struggle between this organization and the national polity. Were it not that more than once in history, especially in Russia, the supposed impossible actually has come to pass, we should accuse the author of giving too free rein to his imagination. But this hardly would be fair, and he has written an exciting book and one which depicts, and with considerable skill and success, certain real and terrible facts of this nineteenth century civilization. Mr. Ley is not a great dramatist, like Sienkiewicz, but he has written a strong, effective volume, none the less.

The author of *Voices in the Night*,[‡] the Indian story, is Mrs. Flora A. Steel, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the work done between its covers. Here truly is the restless, seething Orient, with its blending of merrymaking and fighting for life, of trustworthiness and treachery, of integrity and corruption, of honor and shame, of Western vitality and Eastern languor, of assured control and of impending and deadly peril. The land of contradictions, which Mrs. Steel understands so well and depicts with such unflinching fidelity, is a tempting field for the romancer, but the author appreciates that the romance of fact is more thrilling than even that of fancy. The story is fascinating and almost revolting at once, yet with so much of wholesome manhood, womanhood and childhood in it as to leave good impressions and to enkindle one's sympathies towards whatever is noble and brave.

It is pitiful—the blind, life-long consecration to a hopeless enthusiasm and the inevitable awakening—the vision which is the substance of the plot of *A Dream of a Throne*,[§] by C. F. Embree. A nobler character does not often appear in fiction than this young

* Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

† L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

‡ Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

§ Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

* Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

† Putnams. \$1.50.

* G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.00.

Mexican, the last of the Aztecs, who vainly hopes and strives to free his country that it once more may become independent and great. It is a striking and enthralling narrative which the author has written, remarkable for its bold, free, yet delicate and balanced characterizations. The most powerful human emotions illustrate themselves freely and without many fetters of conventionality, and the rugged dignity and beauty of much primitive life is made very evident. The humorous element is present sufficiently to soften the grimness of the picture, and, all in all, one feels as he reads that he need not anticipate meeting another such novel very soon.

The New Books

* * * In some cases, books announced in this department will be reviewed editorially later.

RELIGIOUS

THE SOUL OF A CHRISTIAN. By Frank Garner. pp. 303. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

FICTION

THE BARON'S SONS. By Maurus Jókai. pp. 343. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

It furnishes glimpses of the Hungarian uprising for liberty in 1848-9 and is a powerful and well-sustained story with many dramatic and thrilling passages. Mr. P. F. Bicknell has translated it with good success.

IN CIRCLING CAMPS. By J. A. Altsheler. pp. 419. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A superior story of our Civil War. Realistic and dramatic in respect to both love and fighting. Reproduces the wartime atmosphere and temper successfully.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE. By Christian Reid. pp. 500. Marlier, Callanan & Co. \$1.50. Teaches useful moral lessons, especially inculcating genuineness, lofty ideals and an unmercenary view of riches. But is somewhat labored in style and now and then rather melodramatic.

HELBECK OF BANNISDALE. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. pp. 336. Macmillan Co. \$1.50. A neat, tasteful edition, including both volumes in one.

THE MAN THAT CORRUPTED HADLEYBURG. By Mark Twain. pp. 398. Harper & Bros. \$1.75.

Reprints of characteristically droll short stories. They vary greatly in quality.

GEORGE. By S. E. Kiser. pp. 225. Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.00.

A little—a very little indeed—of this sort of literature at a time is amusing to some people.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM AND OTHER STORIES. By Anna Katharine Green. pp. 344. F. M. Lupton Co. \$1.25. Detective stories in the author's familiar vein. Entertaining but not equal to her best.

THE PASSING OF THOMAS. By T. A. Janvier. pp. 181. \$1.25.

Pleasant short stories but not of the first quality. They are readable but hardly engrossing.

THE BLACK TERROR. By J. K. Ley. pp. 340. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

HANDBOOK TO CHRISTIAN AND ECCLESIASTICAL ROME. By M. A. R. Tuker and Hope Malleson. pp. 580. Macmillan Co.

This embodies Part I., the Christian Monuments of Rome, and Part II., the Liturgy in Rome, and deals in Part III. with Monasticism in Rome, and in Part IV. with Ecclesiastical Rome. It seems to have been written by Roman Catholics. At all events it abounds in information about them. Its facts also are of more interest to them than to others, although it contains much of general significance. The title leads one to look for a guide-book, but it really describes the orders of cardinals, monks and nuns, the pope and his ceremonies, etc.

THE PROBLEMS OF EXPANSION. By Whitelaw Reid. pp. 294. Century Co. \$1.50.

A collection of significant papers and addresses favoring our national expansion and discussing ably various aspects of the case. They all have been published before.

AS SEEN BY ME. By Lillian Bell. pp. 306. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

One of the liveliest of recent narratives of European travel. Very entertaining.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Thomas Carlyle. pp. 804. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75. Compact and handsomely printed and with

illustrations. A convenient single-volume library edition.

A BOOK OF VERSES. By Robert Lovemace. pp. 95. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.00.

Many of the contents already have appeared in some journal or magazine. Most of the poems are short and embody a single thought well turned. The author has some fresh conceptions and makes some facile rhymes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME. By General Boeliff Brinkerhoff. pp. 448. Robert Clarke Co. Cincinnati. \$2.00.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. By J. B. Clark. pp. 445. Macmillan Co. \$3.00.

AMERICA'S WORKING PEOPLE. By Charles B. Spahr. pp. 261. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

WORLD POLITICS. By Paul S. Reinsch, Ph. D. pp. 366. Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

THE COLUMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS. By W. L. Scruggs. pp. 350. Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

POLITICAL GROWTH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By E. H. Sears. pp. 616. Macmillan Co. \$3.00.

Notes

The Boston Public Library is said to contain the most complete collection of anti-slavery material in existence.

The old and honored house of D. Appleton & Co. is reorganized, and has every prospect of a prosperous future.

Mr. James Lane Allen's books are receiving a large measure of popular favor abroad. Any book which succeeds in America is sure to be republished in England.

Punch is forced, by the widening of Fleet Street in London, to move from its long-time home in Fleet Street, and is going to Bouverie Street. The present editor of Punch is Mr. F. C. Burnand.

Rev. C. T. Brady's two stories, The Grip of Honor and For the Freedom of the Seas, are to be dramatized for use on the stage next winter. They are good examples of novels out of which wholesome and spirited plays can be made.

Neither our war with Spain nor the Anglo-Boer war has produced any important poem. As the New York Tribune well says: "As for Alfred Austin's verses on Mafeking, they were the most serious plea yet offered for the abolition of the Laureate'ship."

Mr. Kipling did not think it wise to convey in his journalistic letters home from South Africa all the impressions which he received there. So now he is writing for the London Daily Express a series of stories describing the administration of affairs, the conduct of the war, his own experiences, etc., in the guise of fiction!

The library of the late Thomas J. McKee is to be sold at auction before long by John Anderson, Jr., of New York. It is specially rich in early English prose and poetry, also in American colonial literature, theatrical literature, etc. Many specially interesting books are included, such as the copy of Poe's The Raven and his other poems bound together which he gave to his friend, Mrs. Sarah H. Whitman.

A volume lately has been printed privately at Worcester, Mass., which deserves to be widely known. It is The Bibliography of Worcester, compiled by C. L. Nichols. It includes a list of books, pamphlets, newspapers and broadsides printed in Worcester between 1775 and 1848. It gives the titles of nearly 1,300 books printed in Worcester. It makes a valuable addition to public knowledge of colonial printing and of local history. It also is exceedingly well done.

The Church Prayer Meeting

Topic, July 8-14. Special Gifts Mean Exceptional Usefulness. 1 Cor. 12; 1 Tim. 4: 12-16. What are such endowments? What peculiar temptations accompany them? Responsibility of possessing them.

[For prayer meeting editorial see page 9.]

For Endeavorers

PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, July 15-21. How Mission Work Will Gain Success. Acts 1: 6-14.

Our passage points us to the primal and mightiest source of successful missionary endeavor. What has been the secret of success in the past? Call the roll of the victorious heralds of the cross in all centuries. Study their constraining motives. Search for the underlying sources of their power, and you will find that they were men and women of prayer, who kept close to God, who had that mysterious thing which in the Acts is called "the power from on high."

Wonderful as this endowment is, inaccessible as it seems sometimes to some of us to be, it is, after all, a simple and rational thing. It is the discovery of the fact that God wants to do the same thing for men that we are striving to do. You have been tugging away at your load, teaching a trying Sunday school class, conducting a forlorn little mission, or undertaking some more private service in the kingdom of God, when suddenly, in the midst of your discouragement and perplexity, you wake up to the fact that the thing which you want to accomplish is the very object upon which God has set his heart. What a mighty accession of strength comes through this realization. Now you are lifted up on wings; now you can run and not be weary, and walk and not faint.

Sympathy with God, attained through prayer, creates sympathy with men, and that is one of the necessary traits for successful labor. A prominent Western manufacturer, desirous of finding the secret of business success, sent men hither and thither, spent a good many hundred dollars and finally, as a result of the reports brought back to him, concluded that sympathy with one's employees was the surest way of promoting one's own industrial welfare. The discovery revolutionized his attitude to his army of work people, and today the provisions which he makes for their comfort and happiness are known far and wide. You cannot rescue or uplift any life until, with Pauline tact and determination, you enter into the daily struggles of him whom you would help. The best missionary work at home and abroad has been the outcome of this sympathetic approach to others. It behooved even Jesus to be made like unto his brethren. Two men, after hearing Mr. Beecher preach, were discussing the secret of his power. "He lives near to God," said one. "I think," said the other, "that he lives near to men." Both were right.

The other essential quality which, like sympathy, comes from constant contact with God is persistence. It is pathetic to think of the myriad efforts, prompted by sympathy for others, which have been blasted in the bud by a lack of perseverance. He who holds on wins. This has been demonstrated over and over again. Look at the history of the Telugu mission in India, where the workers labored year after year without a single convert, regarding which the missionary board at home became skeptical, and which drew out from the author of "My country, 'tis of thee," the beautiful poem, "Shine on, lone star." But these men and women of God held on, and in time revivals came of such magnitude as to startle Christendom.

We come back to the point from which we started. These two essential qualities cannot be maintained unless we live a prayerful life. Whether we bear the distinctive title of missionary or not we shall encounter in every endeavor to establish righteousness in the hearts of men apathy, inertia, opposition so deep seated, so enduring as to baffle the sympathy and perseverance which are not grounded on God.

The Congregationalist's Indian Famine Relief Fund

Send all contributions to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, marking them "For The Congregationalist's Indian Famine Relief Fund."

A New and Loud Call from India

BY REV. JUSTIN E. ABBOTT, D. D.

Under the pressure of a sudden large addition of famine children to the care of the Marathi Mission, due to the coming of the rain and the breaking up of relief camps, the following cable has been received from Rev. Robert A. Hume, D. D., secretary of the mission:

AHMEDNAGAR, JUNE 28.

Ten thousand dollars urgently required for buildings for the accommodation of famine orphans at Ahmednagar under the charge of Miss Nugent.

ROBERT A. HUME.

A few words will explain this cable. The coming of the rain has suddenly changed conditions in the famine area and altered the points of greatest need. Aid to the cultivators of the soil is now the paramount call, to

which both government and missionary agencies must give attention. To put the people on their feet again is the only salvation of the country. But certain classes must for a long time remain dependent. This includes the great numbers of orphaned and deserted children. Their needs, therefore, are now coming more prominently to the front with the advent of the rain. The relief camps are breaking up; families are returning to their villages either because of the discomfort from the rain in their unprotected state or to till the land. But the orphaned and deserted children have to remain and suffer, neglected in the wet and cold.

It is under such conditions that a sudden demand has come upon the Marathi Mission to add to the 1,500 famine children whom, according to a recent letter from Dr. Hume, they were already caring for a month ago.

This rush of children necessitates fitting arrangements for the shelter and care which must be rendered to them. The famine funds now going to India can supply the necessities of food and clothing, but can hardly be used without permission of donors for the substantial buildings that the new conditions demand.

It must be the wish of every sympathizer with India's sorrow that the Marathi Mission should take to its care the hundreds of little helpless children driven to them from the wet and cold. And there must be those to whom God has given wealth who would count it a privilege to take so blessed a part in sheltering the needy little ones. Could this amount be cabled within a few days as a special offering, famine labor could be at once utilized, and so bring double help to the suffering people in the Ahmednagar district.

Nameless, 81.
Jos. E. McGowen, Clinton, 81.
Second Cong. S. B., Greenwich, Ct., 53.67
First Cong. Ch., Eldora, Io., 8.50
University Cong. Ch., Seattle, Wn., 6.
Andover, Mass., 1.
F. A. Washburn, Add'l, New Bedford, 3.
Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, Franklin, Ct., 1.
A Reader of The Congregationalist, 1.
Franklin, Ct., 1.
Two Girls, Cadillac, Mich., 15.
Add'l, Painesville, O., 15.
Friends, Minneapolis, Minn., 3.
Mrs. S. C. Whittemore, Milwaukee, Wis., 1.
A Member of First Cong. Ch., Santa Ana, Cal., 2.
Friend, Lexington, 1.
Friend, Add'l, Cong. Ch., Hayward, Wis., 6.
Amanda M. Tolman, Watertown, N. Y., 4.
Pine St. Cong. Y. P. S. C. E., Lewiston, Me., 5.
Mrs. W. E. Merriman, Boston, 20.
Y. W. C. A., Lowell, 1.
Howland St. Medway, 1.
Ging. Ch. Grass Valley, Cal., 32.
Friend, Pittsburgh, Pa., 4.
Friends, Andover, Ct., 4.60
Priscilla Atwood, Groveland, 1.
Aphra Spofford, Groveland, 1.
J. P. M. Antwerp, N. Y., 1.
S. B. Verne, E. B. M., 10.
Jun. C. E. Soc., 1st Cong. Ch., Malden, by W. B. M., 5.03
Camilia L. Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y., by W. B. M., 75.
Prim. Class S. S., Upton, by W. B. M., 16.
B. F. & J. K. W. MacLean, by W. B. M., 5.
Mrs. M. C. Nichols, Add'l, North Ch., Haverhill, by W. B. M., 25.
Cradle Roll, South Ch., Lawrence, by W. B. M., 12.
H. L. Todd, Golden's Bridge, N. Y., by W. B. M., 1.
Maria B. Furber, Miss. Son., Newton Center, by W. B. M., 20.
Mr. Bush's S. S. Church, Dorchester, by W. B. M., 4.
Daughters of the Covenant, Bristol, Ct., by W. B. M., 20.
Bayside Gleaners, Barrington, R. I., by W. B. M., 2.
AUL, Park Ch., Elmira, N. Y., by W. B. M., 5.
Woman's Miss. Soc., Cong. Ch., Wilton, Io., by W. B. M., 2.
Friends in Hampshire Co., Brimfield, by W. B. M., 22.
C. E. Soc., Bedford Park Ch., New York City, by W. B. M., 3.
Rev. J. Rowell, San Francisco, Cal., by W. B. M., 1.
Wm. Irvine, " " 1.
Mrs. R. W. Winton, " " 1.
Rev. E. G. Sargent, " " 1.
Cong. Ch., Redwood City, Cal., by W. B. M., 10.
Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Maui, H. I., by W. B. M., 20.

California, W. B. M. P., 81.
Cupertino Ch., Westside, Cal., 8.
Cong. Ch., Sherwood, Ore., 1.66
Rev. Jona Edwards, Spokane, Wn., 1.50
Mrs. H. B. Kimball, Fortescue, Cal., 10.50
Cong. Ch., Rio Vista, Cal., 20.15
1st Cong. Ch., Oakland, Cal., 20.45
S. S. Class, 1st, 4, York, O., 1.
Mrs. L. W. Mather, 1.
Hope Cong. Ch., Cambridgeport, 6.25
Y. P. S. C. E., Winter Park, Fla., 3.
Jun. C. E. Soc., 1.
Belleville Ave. Cong. Ch., Add'l, Newark, N. J., .50
H. Herbert Williams, Fairview, Vancouver, B. C., 2.
Y. P. S. C. E., New Preston, Ct., 10.
Friend, Mrs. Fiske's S. S. Class, Lyndeboro, N. H., 1.
1st Cong. Ch., & S. S., Madison, Ct., 19.62
Y. F. Nourse, Worcester, 5.
Y. P. S. C. E., N. Bridgton, Me., 4.50
Member of 1st Cong. Ch., Chelmsford, 10.
Mr. Sheldon's Class, 2d Cong. S. S., Bennington, Vt., 2.
Old Colony C. E. Union, 12.
1st Cong. Ch., Add'l, Norwicht, Ct., 30.
W. L. Brookline, 10.
Cong. Ch., Add'l, Burlington, Io., 1.
Cong. Ch., S. S., Burlington, Io., 1.
W. E. Morrison, Worcester, 9.
Union Service, Portsmouth, N. H., 27.88
Farmington Ave. Cong. Ch., Hartford, Ct., 122.
Cong. Ch., Pleasant Grove, Io., 11.
Y. P. S. C. E., Friendship, Wis., 8.
A New Hampshire Friend, 100.
Friend, Fall River, 1.
Jun. C. E. Soc., Gardiner, Me., 1.
Cong. Ch., Add'l, Andover, Me., 1.
Miss Morris's Class, South Evangelical S. S., West Roxbury, 1.25
Central Intermediate S. S., Lynn, 1.
Prim. Dept., 2d Ch., Dorchester, 1.
"Eliot Mothers" Roxbury, 2.
Miss M. E. Lovell, Wayland, 1.
Ladd's Benevolent, Wayland, 1.
Sister St. John, Anoka, Minn., 1.
S. Bond, Anoka, Minn., 1.
Mrs. E. L. Curial, Anoka, Minn., 10.
Cong. Ch., S. S., Hatfield, 9.
Mrs. S. S. Dwight's Class, Cong. S. S., Batfield, 9.
Students, Amherst Coll., Amherst, 63.50
I. P. S. C. E., Barnet, Vt., 5.
L. B. Smith, Springfield, 10.
Cong. Ch., Copley, 10.
S. C. B., 2.
Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Io., 15.
Have a Purpose S. S. Class, Porter Ch., Brockton, 5.
Hough Ave. Cong. Ch., Cleveland, O., 15.
1st Cong. Ch., Kent, O., 18.90
Kendall St. Ch., Ch., Chicago, Ill., 27.80
Taftefund, Ellington, Ct., 1.28
Cong. Ch., Redwood City, Cal., 10.
Rev. E. G. Beckwith, Maui, H. I., 20.

Miss. Dept., C. E. Soc., 1st Cong. Ch., Newark, N. J., \$10.60
C. E. Soc., Park Ave. Cong. Ch., Medfield, Pa., 3.
Miss C. B. Pond, Hot Springs, N. C., 5.20
Several Deaf Boys, Hartford, Ct., 7.71
T. G. Russell, Housatonic, 10.
Mrs. B. M. Bamfield, 1.
Mrs. Chas. Giddings, Housatonic, 2.
Jun. C. E. Soc., Webster, 1.50
Scholar of Park St. S. S., Boston, 35
C. E. Soc., Center Cong. Ch., Torrington, Ct., 10.
C. E. Soc., Cong. Ch., Moravia, N. Y., 11.
J. C. G. Gilmore, Vt., 1.
Mrs. E. D. Drake, Exeter, N. H., 10.
Home Dept., 3d Ch., Dorchester, 10.
J. P. Goodpasture, Bay Center, Wn., 1.
W. B. Clark, Bay Center, Wn., 1.
Mrs. A. S. Howard, Worcester, 10.
Maudie Hatch, Randolph, Vt., 5.
Omar Wilson, Irvington, Ind., 5.
Nameless Friend, 1.
Friend, Ch., N. H., 8.
Friends, Spencer, 5.
Laura Margaret Stedman, Sharon, 1.
Widow, Plantville, Ct., 25.
Second Ch., Dorchester, 30.20
E. D. Barker, Colorado Springs, Col., 1.
Cong. Ch., S. S., Lambertton, Minn., 8.60
North Cong. Ch., St. Johnsbury, Vt., 40.
Cong. Ch., S. S., Evansport, 10.
Miss E. W. Lyons, Hawaiian Islands, 5.
South Cong. Ch., Peabody, 6.
Grace E. Farnum, Concord, N. H., 1.
Phillips Ch., S. Boston, 3.80
Plymouth, N. H., Add'l, 1.
Cash, 50.
C. E. Soc. & Others, Belleville Ch., Newburyport, 11.21
W. H. Osterhout, Ridgway, 15.
Mrs. Osterhout, 10.
Friend in Raymond, N. H., 1.
Dr. J. C. Stedman, Jamaica Plain, 1.
Trinitarian Y. P. S. C. E., Templeton, 5.
Friends, Dalton City, Ill., 1.
Presbyterian Ch. E. Soc., Dalton City, Ill., 10.
Friend, Gardner, 1.
Friend, 1.
Friend, Hartford, Ct., 1.
A three-year-old, Wendell, .50.
Friend, 3.
Hough Hill Cong. Ch., Minneapolis, Minn., 6.92
I. P. S. C. E., Barnet, Vt., 6.
L. M. Elkins, N. H., 6.
A. L. Hill, Southport, Ct., 10.
Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Hawks, Springfield, 1.
1st Cong. Ch., Olivet, Mich., 2.50
Two Classes, Prim. Dept., 1st Cong. Ch., Bellows Falls, Vt., 6.
Thro' the Advance, Chicago, Ill., 747.15
Cong. S. S., Lakewood, N. Y., 6.
South Main St. Cong. Ch., W. Manchester, N. H., 70.95
Mayflower Cong. Ch., Columbus, O., 26.

C. E. Soc., Ch. of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10.
Ethel M. Ward, Moretown, Vt., 1.
Florence M. Ward, Moretown, Vt., 1.
Ladies' Aid Soc., South Cong. Ch., Hartford, Ct., 10.
Mrs. Ramsey, Silver Lane, Ct., 1.
Mrs. F. Johnson, Milford, Neb., 10.
Julius Garst, Worcester, 10.
Friends, Brookline, 1.25
C. E. Soc., Grace Ch., Framingham, 5.
Cosmopolitan Christianity, 5.
Mrs. W. M. Webster, Holyoke, 1.
Friend, Cambridge, 5.
Friend, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5.
Friends of Aintab Seminary, Aintab, Turkey, 2.50
F. D. Kellogg, Orange, 60.
1st Cong. S. S., Waterbury, Ct., 25.
in Memoriam, 9.
Cong. Ch., Add'l, Chester, N. H., 14.
C. E. Soc., Add'l, 6.
" " " 5.
Mrs. H. B. Woitcott, Wethersfield, Ct., 1.
Eunice C. Barstow, " 1.
Robbins W. Barstow, " 1.
Harriet L. Barstow, " 1.
1st Cong. Ch., Belgrade, Minn., 15.
Mrs. Ogden & Sister, Marysville, O., 2.
Jenette Perkins, Bennington, Vt., 25.
John H. Curtis, " 25.
Friend, Brockton, 2.
First Cong. Ch., Winchester, 5.
Y. P. S. C. E., Mt. Vernon, N. H., 3.
John Ross, 1.
Y. P. S. C. E., 3d Ch., Chelsea, 5.
F. A. M. Chelsea, 1.
Mrs. Wm. Wales, Dorchester, 5.
Mrs. Catherine Mueller, Two Rivers, Wis., 2.
Chas. Mueller, Two Rivers, Wis., 2.
Edward Mueller, " 2.
Jennie Mueller, " 2.
Anna J. C. Seymour, 2.
1st Cong. Ch., Detroit, Mich., 1.
Friends, Holyoke, 10.
King's Daughter, Shrewsbury, 5.
Thank-offering, E. M. N. Adams, 5.
Y. P. S. C. E., 1st Ch., Amherst, 70.
Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa., 1.66
" Tales," Philadelphia, Pa., 1.44
1st Cong. Ch., Williamstown, 134.84
Y. P. S. C. E., Barnet, Vt., 5.
Ada Hammond, 1.
Envoys of the Cripple Creek District, Col., thro' the Golden Rule Co., Boston, 25.13
May Collections, 1st Cong. S. S., St. Louis, Mo., 32.
Total, \$2,951.35
Previously Acknowledged, 106,775.63
Grand Total, \$169,736.98

Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

CHASE-HYDE—In Amherst, June 28, by Rev. H. R. McCartney, Rev. Lo. Ing. S. Chase of Rocky Hill, Ct., and Mary A. Hyde of Amherst.

DEMOND-PATTERSON—In Montgomery, Ala., June 28, by Rev. George W. McRae, Rev. A. L. Demond of Central Church, New Orleans, La., and Mrs. Luisa W. Patterson.

GRIFFIS-KING—In Pulaski, N. Y., June 28, by Rev. J. B. Felt, Rev. Wm. E. Griffis, D. D., of Ithaca and Sarah E. King of Pulaski.

HATHORNE-MILLS—In the Congregational church, Limerick, Me., June 19, by Rev. George A. Mills, father of the bride, assisted by Rev. George S. Mills of Belfast, Me., brother of the bride, W. A. Hathorne, principal of Limerick Academy, and Esther Mills.

HOWE-CUNAN—In Topfield, Mass., June 27, by Rev. H. C. Adams, assisted by Rev. D. W. Richardson, uncle of the groom, Galen B. Howe of Middleboro and Ruth C. Conant of Danvers.

MILLIAN-HOLOCOMBE—In St. Louis, Mo., June 27, by Rev. G. T. Holcombe, assisted by Rev. A. F. Carr, pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Prof. L. D. Millian, Ohio University, and Miss Grace E. Holcombe, daughter of the officiating clergymen.

NOBLE-STEARNS—In the College Church, Amherst, Mass., June 28, by Dr. Cecil F. Bancroft Harvey, Prof. of Colorado Springs, and Mary E. Stearns, daughter of Mrs. William F. Stearns of Amherst.

Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

BLOOD—In Medfield, June 9, Willard Hartshorn, young son of the late Lester W. and Carrie L. Blood, aged 6 yrs.

NEWTON—In Southborough, June 8, Mary M. Newton, aged 73 yrs., 11 mos.

NOYES—In New York city, at his home, June 27, in the 61st year of his age, after a lingering illness, patiently and submissively borne, and in full and sure faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, whom he loved and trusted, Samuel Aiken Noyes, eldest son of the late Professor Daniel James Noyes of Dartmouth College.

TYLER—In Greenfield, June 10, Mary K. (Johnson) Tyler, aged 90 yrs., 4 mos., widow of Dwight Ripley Tyler of Griswold, Ct., and mother of Mrs. Thurston B. Barber of Norwich, Ct. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

MRS. GEORGE W. SARGENT

Mrs. Louise E., wife of Rev. George W. Sargent, died June 28, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Prof. E. W. Bemis, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at the age of sixty-four. She

was the daughter of Dr. Simeon E. Strong of North Andover, Mass., and was married in 1860 to Mr. Sargent, then pastor of the Congregational church in Raymond, N. H. Most of her life was spent with church in Wisconsin, and later in Iowa. When she died, suddenly of heart failure, passing away in sleep. She was a noble woman of affectionate and self-sacrificing helpfulness in the home and devotion to church work, as many loved ones in several churches will testify as they mourn her loss. Her surviving children are Herbert E. Sargent of Michigan State University, Mrs. E. W. Bemis and Miss Mary A. Sargent, both of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DEACON CHAUNCEY B. TILTON

Died May 17, in South Deerfield, Mass. Mr. Tilton spent his early boyhood in South Deerfield, where he was married to Helen Clary, daughter of Apollos Clary, in 1853. His wife died in 1856, leaving an only son, William Tilton. In 1858 he married Arabella Howe of Dover, Vt. On this marriage there were three children, two passing away in early childhood, and Helen Edith, who went before, March 29, 1900, his widow only surviving. Mr. Tilton was a man of great energy and a hard worker, and while he returned to South Deerfield in 1867, owing to impaired health he was forced to relinquish business life in 1875. Mr. Tilton was a man of untiring energy and real for the improvement of the town, and actively interested and solicitous for the welfare of the church to which he devoted his best strength and wisdom. He was prompt and ready to sustain the benevolent objects of the church and in his will has not forgotten the church or the denominational societies.

The Summer in Maine Churches and Camps

Consulting State Editors: Rev. Messrs. C. D. Crane, Yarmouth; E. M. Cousins, Biddeford; E. R. Smith, Farmington; H. W. Kimball, Skowhegan; H. E. Lombard, Cherryfield; and Mr. W. P. Hubbard, Bangor

Old Home Week, Aug. 6-13, is near at hand. What part is your church to have in its observance? It may have a large part, larger than reports from some of the smaller towns indicate is realized by their pastors. These are the very towns most likely to derive spiritual value from Old Home Week. Church reunions and special services will mean much to them and to the home comers. The morning sermon on Old Home Sunday may fittingly be preached by one of the visiting sons of the church. Few Congregational churches in the state fail to point with pride to at least one minister whom they have given to the world. The evening service may properly be historical and reminiscent in character. An opportunity should also be given for a prayer meeting at some time during the day. In some cases it may be that the embers of a dying church will be rekindled, but not, we trust, in the interest of sectarianism. It is a rare opportunity for our Maine towns to remind themselves and their visitors of the record of the old-time country church, and, what is more needed, to raise the question of ways and methods of future ministration.

Summer Camps for Boys

BY REV. E. R. SMITH

Who does not envy boys fortunate enough to spend a few weeks in one of the annually increasing number of Maine's summer camps for boys?

The boys' camp school is not a new institution. A generation or more ago it was the practice of the Little Blue School for boys at Farmington to carry boys, books and baggage to Mt. Blue for a month of play and study on the mountain side. The same school this year will have a summer session in Farmington. At Weld on Lake Webb, under the shadow of Old Tumble Down and Mt. Blue, a Massachusetts schoolmaster takes twenty-five boys into camp.

Farther east the Good Will Assembly and Boys' Encampment will meet, July 26-Aug. 6, in a pine grove of 110 acres by the Kennebec. The physical director of the Bangor Y. M. C. A. has charge of the athletics, and among the speakers provided to furnish daily amusement, instruction and spiritual profit are Hezekiah Butterworth and Rev. Messrs. Samuel Scoville, W. B. Forbush and L. S. Bean. Rev. G. W. Hinckley, the inspiring genius of all this, is the founder and head of Good Will Farm at East Fairfield.

Among the Conferences

HANCOCK

Like many another in the state, this conference is territorially large enough to demand for some delegates an advance start of a day to reach the place of meeting. Ellsworth and its pastor, Rev. J. M. Adams, were most hospitable. Many sessions were held in the newly remodeled chapel upon which \$800 have just been expended. The program was prepared entirely along spiritual lines, considering such themes as Fellowship, Home Religion and The Living Bible. Rev. Messrs. W. H. Forsyth and J. S. Richards were the preachers.

No voice is more heartily welcomed in eastern Maine gatherings than that of Rev. Charles Whittier of the state missionary soci-

ety, who has founded and fathered many churches. He brought the gratifying statement that every church in the conference was already supplied with pastors for the summer. At Orland, where for twenty-four years Rev. W. H. Forsyth has rendered commendable service in connection with Bucksport, the church has already welcomed Rev. Howard D. French, whose ordination and installation occurred June 27. The work upon the coast isles under the care of men of the type of Rev. Messrs. George E. Kinney and C. N. Davie was never more satisfactory. Islesford is erecting a new church. At Seal Harbor, nine miles from Bar Harbor, a mission has been established for the 200 permanent residents, augmented by summer incomers.

The interest of the conference in matters external was bent upon the A. M. A., for which society Rev. E. S. Tead of Somerville, Mass., presented observations from his recent southern tour. The program of the women's session was pleasantly varied with Impressions of Missionary Work in Egypt and Turkey by Mrs. L. A. Emery.

L. SOMERSET

This conference was held at North Anson, June 26, 27. Rev. J. A. Jones told of The Significance of the Christian Church; Rev. E. L. Marsh gave a graphic report of the Ecumenical Council. An evening was devoted to social problems, Rev. H. W. Kimball urging greater interest on the part of the church, and Rev. W. F. Berry holding up the ideal of the Christian as a citizen. Rev. T. S. Lewis preached the sermon. During the year bells for the first time have been put in the steeples at North Anson and East Madison and extensive repairs and improvements have been made on these churches with the one at Bingham. Nearly every one of the struggling country churches reported that financially they were getting along well. The Vermont State resolutions in regard to a closer union of the home missionary societies were heartily endorsed.

K. KENNEBEC

This met at Waterville, June 12, 13, with interesting discussions. An unusual number of pastors from other denominations attended. Rev. J. R. Boardman's narration of his experience with the Boys' Brigade suggested reasons why such work often fails of spiritual results. Rev. E. L. Marsh told of his work with boys and girls in catechetical classes, and Rev. A. L. Struthers showed how the Sunday school could be used to develop Christian life.

Rev. H. W. Kimball gave an address on The Kingdom of God and the Kingdom of Goods, and Rev. R. R. Morson spoke of the Message of the Church to Men of Intellect. By vote the semi-annual conference was discontinued.

K. PENOBSKOT

One of the most interesting events in church life for June was this meeting at Lincoln, an up-river town about forty miles from Bangor. Sunday school interests were presented by Rev. J. S. Penman and Miss Bailey, primary super-

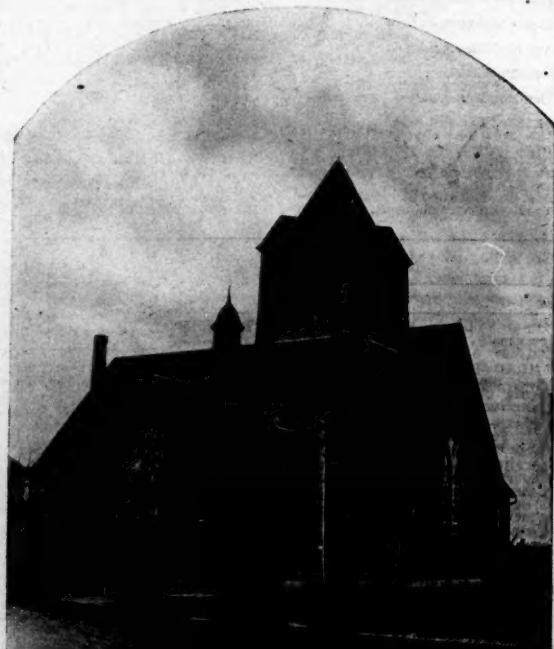
intendent at First Church, Bangor, and our denominational significance and relations by Professor Denio and Secretary Harbatt. Rev. P. J. Robinson was preacher. Aside from the interest and inspiration promoted by the discussions, they were of much value as showing the possibilities of good to be derived from the conference system.

H. The stereopticon was used in at least two county conferences this year, in that of Lincoln, held in Central Church, Bath, to show An Artist's Conception of Christ, and that of Franklin at New Sharon, to illustrate The People and the Faiths of New Japan.

Dedication at Vinal Haven

Maine has done some things in promotion of Christian unity that are worthy of imitation. The dedication June 27 of Union Church, Vinal Haven, calls attention to another successful effort in this direction. This church was organized in 1864 as Freewill Baptist. In 1889 it became a union church by the unanimous vote of its members. This was done in the interests of comity, that all the Christians of the community might unite to form one strong organization, thus avoiding the multiplication of weak churches of various sects. And they did well. Today Union Church, together with a small Advent church unable to support a pastor, ministers to the entire town with its population of 2,500 people, two-thirds of them within easy walking distance of the Union edifice. Its total destruction by fire in March, 1899, seemed a severe blow to the church. But June 27 the people dedicated a \$10,000 building, completely furnished and paid for to the last cent. This effort to rebuild has greatly strengthened the hold of Union Church on the whole community, for all had a part in the work.

The dedication services were in keeping with the character of the organization. Neighboring Methodist, Baptist, Freewill Baptist and Congregational churches were represented on the program by their pastors. Rev. Messrs. C. A. Moore of Rockland and L. D. Evans of Camden were the Congregationalists. Dr. W. A. Bartlett of Lowell, Mass., also a Congregationalist, delivered the dedication sermon.



UNION CHURCH, VINAL HAVEN

and the pastor, Rev. H. J. Well, is a Congregationalist.

This year Union Church gives collections to the A. M. A., the American Board and the Maine Missionary Society. With a membership doubled within the three years of the present pastorate, with a Sunday school among the largest in Maine, averaging about 200 in attendance, with a convenient, substantial and beautiful new house of worship and a united people, Union Church looks forward to greatly increased usefulness and prosperity.

W.

Under the Pines of Bowdoin

A class of fifty-five goes forth from Bowdoin this year. Its work is highly satisfactory to its friends. The funds have been augmented by legacies of over \$30,000, besides the fact that the Fayerweather bequests are proving more bounteous than was at first hoped for by the most sanguine. The great Garcelon bequest in California is still in litigation, but the end is apparently in view and every claim of the college is likely to be maintained. The great event of the year has been the gift of a library building such as long has been needed to meet the needs of this department under its present efficient head, Dr. George T. Little. This completes the notable quadrangle of buildings that now adorn the campus. The gift comes from Gen. T. H. Hubbard of New York of the class of 1857, and its provisions are generous for both present and prospective needs. Thus it is assured that the largest library in the state shall be suitably and safely housed and made yet more accessible to its patrons both within and without the college.

The only important change in the faculty is occasioned by the resignation of Prof. H. C. Emery, to accept a professorship at Yale. This is the third change that the college has been compelled to make in the department of economics and sociology in recent years. Of the three men at its head during the past fifteen years, one is professor of American history at Yale, another of sociology at Dartmouth and the third is to fill the chair of economics at Yale. That these men were called to such prominent positions elsewhere shows the quality of the instruction that this department has given. In his report the president significantly adds, "While the element of continuity is highly desirable, and in many departments is happily maintained, yet in a department like economics and sociology a college could fare worse than to have the services of a series of young men, who give to it their years of greatest enthusiasm and vigor, even though they find their ultimate positions in larger institutions." Dr. Guy Callender of the Harvard faculty has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

E. M. C.

Four New Pastors

Andrew Chesley Furbush, a native of Machias, graduate of Yale University and of the last class of Andover Seminary, was ordained to the ministry, June 5, at Freeport, to which church he has accepted a call.

Albert C. Fulton, just ordained and installed over Union Church, Kennebunk, is a graduate of Mt. Hermon School, Princeton College and Hartford Seminary, and commended himself in every respect to the council and the people who have called him.

Howard Dakin French, a graduate of the last class in Bangor Seminary, has just been ordained and installed over the Orlond Church, which has not had a pastor before for twenty years. Mr. French will bring to it a bride.

George S. Bloomfield, who began work at Machias, June 10, graduated from Brown University and Bangor Seminary—from the latter in 1891. He took up new work in Pawtucket, R. I., his native city, which led to the formation of the Weeden Street Church, which, under his leadership, has received 330 members.

New Sweden's Three Decades

About 5,000 persons gathered, June 25, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of Maine's Swedish settlement. The founder of the colony, Hon. W. W. Thomas, minister to Sweden, brought an autograph letter of congratulation from King Oscar and a signed photograph of the king, also a photograph and greetings from President McKinley. The exercises were presided over by the pastor, Rev. O. P. Fogelin, and Rev. A. J. Okerblom gave an address of welcome. Mr. Thomas was given an ovation as he rose to deliver the oration. This was a history of the colony which, beginning with fifty-one settlers worth about \$8,000, has grown to 2,000 persons, owning \$1,143,500. It is a contented, model community, with pleasant homes, prosperous farms, excellent schools and churches. Governor Powers and other distinguished men made addresses, and a ride of inspection was arranged for the guests. D.

Losses by Death

ROCKLAND has recently suffered a severe loss in the death of Deacon A. J. Shaw. A deacon for nearly twenty-six years, he had always been closely identified with the best interests of the church. He was a man of rare integrity, modesty and gentleness of character.

Hammond Street Church, BANGOR, is deeply afflicted. Two of its young men have recently died. George S. Bourne, son of Deacon A. L. Bourne, was a helper in all departments of church work, especially active in the Sunday school and library. The body of the other young man was found in the stream and it is supposed he met his death by accidental drowning.

Tangles

[For the leisure hour recreation of old and young. Any reader who can contribute odd and curious enigmas, etc., of a novel and interesting kind is invited to do so, addressing the Puzzle Editor of *The Congregationalist*.]

54. LINKADE

(Example: Maiden; maid-den)

Rash Phaeton—for thus the legends run—
Essayed to guide the chariot of the sun;
Nor TWO nor curb the fury steeds could check;
Headlong they rushed to certain death and wreck.
What wondrous depths of wisdom are displayed
Where, out of Chaos, Order stands arrayed;
Within its ALL each heavenly ONE confined,
Obeying the guidance of the Master mind.

TRANZA.

55. AN ARTIST'S PALETTE

(Much Blurred)

1. Use near Spring. 2. Ten turn tail. 3. Nine art buns. 4. Within cheese. 5. Dreads more. 6. Micran. 7. Natural mire. 8. Dinner, Ida. 9. Mice on larks. 10. We burn plate. 11. Nine averted. 12. A rum brew. 13. Insane war. 14. Sub-supernall.

M. T. C.

56. PAIRS

(In each couplet twice "ONE" is "TWO")

1.

A fruit or berry is the ONE; and TWO
A hedge or fence, sunk almost out of view.

2.

The ONES elect the candidate, you see;
A TWO is of the monkey family.

3.

The best ONES come from lands all ice and snow;
TWO is a kind of scaly growth, you know.

MABEL P.

57. BURIED AUTHORS

1. His sword, struck by a dazzling ray of light, flashed like a thousand suns. 2. The Widow Lane's farm was burned by the rioters and her ricks and granaries were all de-

stroyed. 3. Whatever French poet you may advocate, I keep by Ronsard. 4. He has a home rich in natural advantages and historic memories. 5. I repeat my offer, but this, I must add, is on condition that you decide before tomorrow. 6. For those flowers you gave a son? They are not worth it. 7. Just as I was going, old Smith came in and cordially urged my remaining for the night. 8. I would I might be ranger of these fields and forests at my will. 9. In many journeyings, by land or by sea, he kept a brave and cheerful heart. 10. The foe besiegeth the city. He goeth even unto the gates thereof. 11. We never have any fun. Ned and Dan tease us and spoil all our games. 12. We were afflicted with "mal de mer," son and daughter, as well as parents.

C. A. D.

ANSWERS

49. 1. The booted lynx. 2. The ounce. 3. Because he was the only "quill driver" there. 4. Because he had been used to a bark of his own.

50. 1. Entertainments. 2. Metempychosis. 3. Congregationalist. 4. Metropolitan. 5. Metaphysician. 6. Accompaniment. 7. Interrogation. 8. Metamorphosis. 9. Baritone.

51. Hu(hew)-man.

52. 1. Prolif. pro. 2. Vice, ice. 3. Sixty, sty. 4. Exclude, exude. 5. Private, prate. 6. Tramp, trap. 7. Lone, one. 8. Crate, rate. 9. Paint, pant. 10. Llama, lama.

53. Sultana, sultan.

Mrs. P. H. D., Springfield, Mass., is credited with answers to 44, 46; E. La Mira Hayward, Fitchburg, Mass., 45; Helen B., Charlestown, Mass., 44, 45; Abbie A. Tild, Westboro, Mass., 43.

Miss Belden, South Canaan, Ct., finds another old enigma—believed to have been original in her family—on the whale that swallowed Jonah, viz.: Beneath the starry skies there did a creature dwell, Holy Scriptures doth record and sacred writings tell.

In him he had a living soul, to ascend to God on high,
There to inherit bliss or woe to all eternity.

But he himself shall never have a being or a place,
Nor in the judgment shall he stand, nor hear his sentence passed.

This seems to have been a favorite subject for the enigmatists of some generations ago.

Discouragers of Hesitancy

Cross Country Pointers

We sometimes need prompting in good causes. Possibly an acquaintance of yours has hesitancy which should be discouraged regarding our Twentieth Century Coin Card offer. Its excellencies make it most advantageous. As noted last week, well-known writers and interesting topics will stamp *The Congregationalist* as a religious necessity from now on.

Evidently this plan is much appreciated by church leaders. They have recognized the special usefulness of this paper in supplying stimulus and tools for work. More and more frequently is it said that *The Congregationalist* is an all-round journal. The development of the Christian World editorial pages has called this out.

The story of this paper and its Coin Card offer is 3,000 miles long. These Cross Country Pointers corroborate it.

"We are making an effort to place the Coin Cards in families without good religious reading."—Worcester, Mass.

"The offer is exceptionally generous. Shall bring it up at my church prayer meeting, and shall not hesitate to refer to it from the pulpit."—Cincinnati, O.

"One wonders how so much can be given for so little. . . . It does not overlook the needs of the Western churches or fail to give prominence to matters which are of interest chiefly to them."—Chicago, Ill.

"Your offer is very remarkable, and I trust that many will avail themselves of it."—Riverside, Cal.

Why not join the multitude who will read *The Congregationalist* the next six months? It will repay you personally, and bring special satisfaction to your home through the close relation which the paper sustains to all Christian activities.

Yours, *THE CONGREGATIONALIST*,
Warren P. Landers, Supt. of Circulation.

The Round of Commencements

The Salient Features of Celebrations East and West

The University of Vermont conferred degrees on a class of forty-four, five of the number being young women. The university is to have a gymnasium, towards which \$11,000 has already been contributed, and it is hoped to raise \$50,000.

A feature of the Commencement of Talladega was People's Day, when visitors were permitted to inspect the industrial departments. The afternoon witnessed the discussion of such vital subjects as: How the College Is Trying to Help the People; How to Care for Our Possessions, (1) Real Estate, (2) Money, (3) Children; How to Raise Paying Crops. At the woman's meeting The Making of Home, The Life of the Girl, (a) First Five Years, (b) Second Five Years and (c) Third Five Years were discussed. Eleven students completed normal and college courses. Three men received degrees. Talladega is sending singers and speakers North this summer to solicit funds with which to meet the rapidly increasing and imperative needs of the college.

Phillips Academy, Andover, graduated 104 from its classical and scientific courses at its 122d anniversary last week. The Commencement exercises included a special commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of "Philo," the debating society founded in 1825 by Horatio B. Hackett, Ray Palmer, Jonathan F. Stearns and William W. Newell. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain of New York was the present Philo orator. Principal Bancroft reported a total of \$50,000 raised toward the new gymnasium, and the gift of a fine field, to be called the "Brothers' Field," and fitted up for athletic use.

The new quadrangle greeted the returning sons of Williams. Some of the old buildings are to be torn down, and as new ones are built they will be placed about this attractive square. On the east is the new Jesup Hall, given by Morris K. Jesup of New York and intended to form a social center for the college life. The general catalogue of the alumni from 1795 to 1900 was published last month. The graduates number 4,215, of whom 2,080 are living. There were eighty-three men in the graduating class. A decided change was made in the Commencement exercises, the number of speakers being reduced and more formality shown in giving the degrees. Hamilton W. Mable has been elected a trustee, and Rev. Washington Gladden has withdrawn, his place being taken by a son of President Garfield.

At Dartmouth the founding of the Amos Tuck school of administration and finance on the \$300,000 given by Edward Tuck in memory of his father caused general congratulation. Its purpose is to fit college men for executive positions, consular service and other work of like nature. In the undergraduate work advance has been made in the correlation of courses, new courses are offered in old departments, and new departments of Spanish, Italian, modern history and pedagogy created. Some building has been done during the year, notably Fayerweather Hall, a dormitory accommodating about seventy-five students. The graduating class numbered 131. The class of 1885 has adopted the son of the late Richard Hovey, the poet, who belonged to that class, and have provided a fund for his education. The year 1900-1901, which is the 100th from the graduation of Webster, will be celebrated by the college as a centennial.

Contentment ruled among graduates, faculty, trustees and students who attended the Amherst Commencement. President Harris's first year in office has demonstrated his fitness for the position, and there is uniform satisfaction with the results attained. As he said at the Commencement dinner, he has

given himself chiefly to developing the inner life of the institution. The most marked change in the curriculum has been the abolition of the requirement of Greek for entrance. This change is accompanied by the introduction of a greater number of optional courses. Indeed, after the freshman year the entire work will be elective. The graduating class numbered seventy. The president of the class, Alden H. Clark, a son of Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia, has been chosen resident secretary of the college Y. M. C. A. for next year. Affectionate allusions were made, at the Commencement dinner, to the two most distinguished alumni who have died during the year, Dr. Lamson and Dr. Storrs.

The most interesting event of Commencement at Wellesley was the announcement that the \$200,000 endowment fund had been secured. Of this John D. Rockefeller gave \$100,000 on the condition that the remainder should be raised within a reasonable time; this was done by the trustees and alumnae. The financial condition is now most satisfactory. During the past year two new buildings have been completed—Wilder Hall, a dormitory accommodating from forty to sixty students, and the Whiting astronomical observatory. Both buildings take their names from the donors. During Commencement week the graduating class entertained its honorary member, Miss Helen Gould, who four years ago presented a scholarship which has been held by a member of this class. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden and the Commencement address given by Professor Woolsey of Yale. The degree B. A. was conferred on 135 students and M. A. on seven.

About 600 degrees were granted at Yale, 320 being B. A.'s, twenty-three M. A.'s and twenty-six Ph. D.'s. Of the twenty-nine theological seniors who had completed the course twenty-three received the degree of B. D., nearly all of the remainder being ineligible for the lack of a previous academic degree. President Hadley's report described the changes wrought during the year. The senior work has been entirely elective. The theological school has at last identified itself with the university by arranging its curriculum so as to include work in other departments. The new school of forestry has also been put into operation and has a good endowment. Compulsory chapel is not likely to be abolished. The work of the college Y. M. C. A.'s receives hearty commendation, as does also the change in the administration of scholarship aid and in the divinity school. The growth of the school of music is attested by the fact that both the words and the music of the Commencement ode were composed by seniors in the college and were of a high order. For the second time in recent years the theological graduating class was represented by several of its members in the Commencement procession.

At Fargo a tender memorial service was held in honor of the late president, Rev. H. C. Simmons, D. D., an address being given by George E. Perley, Esq. Rev. S. G. Smith, D. D., of St. Paul gave the Commencement address. Prof. E. A. Smith, director of the music department since the foundation of the college, closed his services and is succeeded by Prof. I. B. Penniman of Chicago, who will at once enlarge the music department. The inauguration of the new president, Rev. John H. Morley, was made the occasion of illustrating the commanding opportunity of Fargo College. President Morley in his inaugural pointed out that the chief competitor of the Christian college is the state university. Be-

Honorary Degrees, 1900 *

D. D.

Abbott, Justin E., India.
Albrecht, George E., Tokyo, Japan.
Barnewell, Rt. Rev. B. R., Bishop of Alas.
Boros, Gyorgy, Hungary.
Chamberlain, Wm. B.
Clark, Prof. W. N., Colgate Univ.
Clarke, L. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cochran, Rt. Rev., Bishop of Maine.
Conrad, H. C., President of Hampton Inst.
Gilbert, Lovi, Cincinnati.
Griswold, S. M., Hudson, N. Y.
Hill, E. N., Montreal.
Hiscock, H. O., Malden.
Moore, W. H. M., New York city.
Mott, H. E., Elizabeth, N. J.
Parks, Leighton, Boston.
Payson, M. C., Marion, N. Y.
Pike, H. E., Detroit.
Potts, F. L., Shanghai.
Rose, H. T., Northampton.
Scott, Willard, Worcester.
Streeter, G. E., Exeter, N. H.
Torrey, Prof. C. A., Andover Seminary.
Walce, O. H., Cohoes.
Ward, George M., Rollins College,
Waters, P. M., New York city.

L.L. D.

Allen, Charles H., Gov. Gen. Porto Rico.
Andrews, E. B., Chancellor Neb. Univ.
Andrews, E. G., Bishop M. E. Church.
Brower, D. C., Justice Federal Sup. Court.
Briggs, Rev. G. H., Pres. Hamline Univ.
Fiske, J. B. H., Dean of Harvard.
Brooks, James T., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Burton, Hon. Theo.
Chamberlain, Rev. Jacob, India.
Choate, Joseph, Amb. to Great Britain.
Draper, Wm. F., Ambassador to Italy.
Giddings, Prof. F. H., Columbia Univ.
Gould, T. P., President Yale University.
Hann, August A., U. S. Sen. from Ohio.
Hawkins, Gen. R. C., New York city.
Hill, H. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Ide, H. C., U. S. Com. to Philippines.
Jacobi, Prof. Abram, New York city.
Kedzie, Prof. Abram, New York city.
Lounsbury, Marcus P., Jus. Mass. Sup. Court.
Lounsbury, G. E., Gov. of Connecticut.
Lowell, T. B., Middletown, Conn.
McKeon, James, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maham, A. T., Capt. U. S. Navy.
Marvin, U. L., Akron, O.
Morley, Rev. J. H., Pres. Fargo College.
Newcomb, Prof. Simon, Washington, D. C.
Praeceptor, Dr. Hon. Lord, British Ambassador to United States.
Pilcher, F. F., Dr. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Preston, J. A., N. Y. Sup. Court.
Reed, Hon. J. B., New York city.
Reid, Whitelaw, Editor N. Y. Tribune.
Rhees, Rev. Bush, Pres. Rochester Univ.
Root, Elihu, U. S. Secretary of War.
Small, Prof. A. W., University of Chicago.
Smith, Charles E., U. S. Postmaster-General.
Stimson, Gen. L. A., New York city.
Taylor, Prof. J. D., Colby.
Van Vleck, Prof. J. M., Wesleyan.
Warner, Lucien C.
Washburn, George, Pres. Robert College, Turkey.
Welch, Prof. W. H., Johns Hopkins Univ.
Wheeler, Benj. L., Pres. Univ. of Cal.
White, Prof. J. W., Harvard.
Wiwali, A. F., C. J. M. Sup. Court.

M. A.

Andrews, George W., Oberlin.
Bigelow, Poultney, London.
Dutton, S. T., Brooklyn.
Emery, Professor, Bowdoin.
Farrand, Prof. Max, Wesleyan.
Harrington, Prof. Max, Indianapolis.
Hamlett, O. J., New Haven, H.
Jessup, Morris K., New York city.
Kennedy, Julian, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lamont, Hammond, New York city.
Lee, Prof. J. A., New Brunswick, N. J.
Lord, Rev. H. G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Murdock, F. F., North Adams.
Nicholson, Professor, Wesleyan.
Noyes, Gen. Wm. H., New Haven, Ct.
Stevens, Gen. Hazard.
Stokes, Anson Phelps, New York city.
Torrey, Prof. C. C., Andover Seminary.
Upton, J. S.
Wilcox, I. L., Worcester.
Woolley, Mary E., Pres. elect Mt. Holyoke, Brown.

L. H. D.

Bradbury, Wm. F., Cambridge.
Calthorpe, Rev. S. B., Syracuse, N. Y.
Chapman, J. J., New York city.
Churchill, Prof. Milton, Jacksonville, Ill.
Hart, Prof. J. M., Cornell.
Howard, Miss Ada, ex-Pres. of Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke.
Mead, Mrs. E. S., Pres. of Mt. Holyoke.
Perry, Blas, Editor *Atlantic Monthly*, Hobart.
Thayer, Prof. W. C., Lehigh Univ.
Woolley, Miss M. E., Pres. elect Mt. Holyoke, Amherst.

D. C. L.

Norton, Prof. Chas. E., Harvard.
Ph. D.

Dunn, Rev. B. A., Washington, D. C., McGregor, Rev. Alex., St. Paul, Minn.,

Oxford.

Columbian.

Ill. Wesleyan.

Brown.

Vermont.

Brown.

* The degree of *Divinitatis Doctor* or Doctor of Divinity is abbreviated D. D. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law is abbreviated D. C. L. The degree of *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws, is abbreviated L. L. D. The degree of *Litterarum Humanarum Doctor*, Doctor of Humanities, is abbreviated L. H. D.

Life and Work of the Churches

Pointers

Before deciding that the news you sent us has failed to appear, look under Church Happenings, a department of the Record of the Week instituted in our last issue.

A northern Massachusetts church devotes a solid month annually to the interests of the home. That this is not a mistake is proved by the ingatherings which follow. Other desirable features, some of them unique, appear in this same article by "Scout."

We have found it so difficult to keep the word "success" out of our titles this week that we have been tempted to head the department, "The Church Triumphant." Among the achievements are one in union work on our Maine pages, and a debt raising in Minneapolis. Both churches have our earnest congratulations.

The minister at Onawa, Io., says he has had a pastor's cabinet for twelve years and that it's a good thing, though scarcely new. We are glad he is so enterprising and shouldn't be surprised if this statement were to draw out information that the idea which posed as a four-year-old has passed the age of adolescence.

Not long ago we chronicled a unique method and topic for the second service. It was in reality a tour around the world in a news car based upon a late issue of *The Congregationalist*. Another such experiment has just been tried with equal interest on the part of the audience. *The Congregationalist* of June 14 was taken as a basis for the pastor's graphic portrayal of current life within and outside the churches. The wide diversity of Congregational activities is thus made evident, as well as their cosmopolitan character. The plan is well worth a trial.

Successes in Two of Boston's Northern Suburbs

First Church, Wakefield, among the oldest in the state (its date of founding being 1644), is rejoicing that within a few months the final subscriptions toward its new building have been received. In one day \$21,000 were pledged to meet the entire indebtedness. In this last installment of gifts much significance attaches to the fact that the number of pledges was 237. Ten years ago the erection was begun of a new stone edifice of the Byzantine order of architecture, at a cost of \$94,000. The building includes an auditorium seating 650, a large and beautiful Sunday school room, with a number of special classrooms, a banquet hall accommodating 300, ladies' parlors and a music-room exclusively for the choir. Along several lines in this church success has resulted from special efforts, as follows. For several years lately the annual expenses have been met by voluntary subscriptions, and a committee of the parish assigns pews to families. The plan has proved entirely satisfactory.

The C. E. Society, numbering eighty in the Senior department, has carried on an extensive "fresh air" work in the summer for about ten years. Last summer 1,000 persons were brought from the city on successive Saturdays for an afternoon's outing by the shore of beautiful Lake Quannapowitt, for which Wakefield is widely known.

The Sunday evening problem has been simplified in recent years by the interest taken by the young people in furnishing, without compensation, special music for each Sunday night service. The pastor preaches upon evangelistic and popular topics, and the service is well attended.

Five or ten minutes of the prayer meeting hour have been devoted of late to topics of current religious interest, such as missionary

news, reports from conventions, new books of value. The plan has been universally acceptable.

The present church membership is 469, and the Sunday school enrolls over 300. The pastor, Rev. A. P. Davis, has been in charge since 1894.

An institution in the Reading church is the plan of observing June as a "home month." The idea was suggested by the present pastor, Rev. F. S. Hunnewell, who had followed the custom in his former charge. All the services of the month are devoted to the consideration of questions touching the relation of the church to the home and the public school. The pastor preaches special courses of sermons at the Sunday services, and the mid-week meetings are conducted on the plan of a conference, at which vital home problems are discussed. One or two outside speakers are usually engaged to assist during the month. The communion is held the last Sunday of June, the day being observed as "Ingathering Day." Home Month is the best month in the year for this church, and the most fruitful in results.

A suggestion for the social interests of church life comes also from the Reading church. It is the alphabetical social, possibly not original here, but certainly a success. The object is to appoint everybody in the congregation to some active effort for the church. The plan is a simple one. The names of church attendants are divided up, according to the letters of the alphabet, into as many groups as the socials to be held. The persons whose names begin with the letters assigned to a given social have charge for that evening, providing light refreshments and a simple entertainment. Occasionally refreshments are omitted and sometimes a full supper is provided. Each person present pays fifteen cents and the proceeds go to the missionary fund of the Woman's League. Since this plan has been put in operation it is not unusual to find 400 or 500 persons at a social.

SCOUT.

New Life on a Hilltop

In the town of Huntington, Mass., Congregationalism first set its beacon on old Norwich Hill, three miles from the railway. The First Church was organized in 1778 and for three generations has lightened the countryside. Many strong men and women have gone from its membership to other churches. Within a decade its young people have taken keen interest in educational life, entering several neighboring colleges. And much vigor remains on the hill, demonstrating the wisdom of grants to such fields by the state home missionary society. Under the progressive lead of Rev. W. L. Hendrick \$1,000 have just been expended for improvements within the house of worship. A steel ceiling, comfortable pews and new carpet have added much to its attractiveness. The reopening occurred June 10 with appropriate services, including greetings from former pastors.

L.

Tidings from New York

A special meeting of the Pastors' Brotherhood was held, June 19, to consider Lessons for the Minister from the Lives of Dr. Storrs and Dr. Behrends. To the discussion, which was largely reminiscent, Dr. Stimson made a rich contribution. The testimonies of members were discriminating, but appreciative, tender and grateful. In the country at large these noble successors of the apostles were chiefly known as great thinkers and preachers. But in Greater New York they wrought besides a vast amount of brotherly kindness for younger pastors and for laymen in their great perplexities of business and distress

under affliction. Their names are graven deep in the hearts of hundreds of uplifted and ennobled lives.

Gladness prevails at the Congregational headquarters. The financial prosperity of the nation ought to find expression in larger gifts to the treasuries of the seven denominational boards. To some extent it is doing so. The Home Missionary Society has reduced its debt by \$25,000. The Church Building Society is ahead of its figures for the same time last year, and this is also true of the American Missionary Association, even after providing for the legacy reserve which its new policy demands.

The churches also share in these better times. Forest Avenue, through its Ladies' Aid Society, has just presented its pastor, Rev. Adam Reoch, with \$50, and Christ Church is loyally answering the call of its leader, Rev. H. M. Brown, to enlarge its auditorium. Trinity maintains its high ideals of Bible study, for which it has won a name. The pastor is greatly helped by a faithful staff of young men, and the Young Woman's Guild has made glad a distant missionary's home. Manhattan is steadily gathering funds for its new edifice. Dr. Stimson will spend the summer at Hanover, N. H.

Pilgrim responds promptly to the leadership of Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell. The attendance at all services is the largest in years; there is a brisk rental of pews—an unheard-of thing in June; the coming communion will see a net gain of thirty in membership in two months; individual subscribers have guaranteed the refrescoing of the vestries in August; and more radical improvements are being planned.

F. B. M.

A Minnesota Church Freed

The People's Church of St. Paul, Dr. S. G. Smith, pastor, has just raised \$22,000 in cash subscriptions to pay off the mortgage on its building. This church, organized in 1888, has never had assistance of any kind from any church society, but has a property worth \$120,000, now entirely free of debt. Most of the money has been raised among the members of the congregation. This is a downtown church that has not only managed to provide for its own finances, but has been the mother of two other churches, which it has largely aided. The congregation is not wealthy, but its people have struggled heroically under great burdens because they believe in their church and its work, and have succeeded because willing to make great sacrifices.

S.

Albany's Semicentennial

The First Church of Albany, N. Y., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, June 17, 18, with appropriate services, and erected a tablet in commemoration of the life and work of Dr. Ray Palmer, first pastor of the church—from its founding in 1830 to 1886.

Dr. William S. Smart of Brandon, Vt., pastor from 1867 to 1889, delivered a historical and commemorative address on Finding the New in the Old. Of the large and appreciative audience many were members during his pastorate who had returned to participate in the anniversary exercises and to listen once more to a discourse from their favorite pastor. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer of New Haven, son of the first pastor, gave an address upon the life and ministry of his father, relating incidents connected with his pastorate in Albany and telling especially of the circumstances connected with the composition of the hymn, "My faith looks up to thee." This hymn was written in 1831, when the author was twenty-three years old.

Services were held in Rural Cemetery at the grave of Ray Palmer. Many members of

First Church and others gathered on this occasion. The grave was covered with flowers, and Dr. Palmer, the son, spoke feelingly of his life in Albany and of his father's work as pastor and hymn writer. Miss Maria W. Palmer, a daughter of the hymn writer, also spoke briefly. "My faith looks up to thee" and several other of the best-known hymns of Dr. Palmer were sung.

The unveiling of the tablet was preceded by addresses from the pastor, Dr. A. L. Love, and Rev. Messrs. J. Brainerd Thrall, a former pastor, and C. R. Palmer. The tablet is set in the front of the church and was unveiled by Miss Harriet S. Palmer, a daughter. The inscription is as follows:

REV. RAY PALMER, D. D.,
Author of
"My Faith Looks up to Thee,"
Was the First Pastor of
The First Congregational
Church of Albany.
1850-1866

In grateful appreciation of his services to this church and to the Christian world, through his immortal hymns, this tablet is erected on the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church, July 10, 1850.

July, 1900.

The celebration concluded with a supper in the church parlors and a reminiscent and congratulatory service. Dr. O. D. Robinson, principal of the Albany High School, presided and read congratulatory letters and telegrams from many friends unable to be present. Short addresses were made by Rev. F. R. Marvin, Mr. A. S. Kibbe, a former superintendent of the Sunday school, Mrs. J. Brainerd Thrall, Dr. G. E. Gorham, Mr. H. P. French and others. The Sunday school orchestra of ten pieces furnished music for all the services. The exercises were interesting and helpful and have left an impression which will never be effaced.

H. P. F.

Working Churches and Pastors in Colorado

Rico, with the energetic assistance of the pastor, Rev. Harry Markill, has lifted a debt of \$250 upon the house of worship and now plans for a parsonage.

Six miles from Eaton at two schoolhouses last January special meetings were held, with about twenty conversions. June 10 H. M. Superintendent Sanderson organized at one of these schoolhouses a church with forty-one members.

Ophir, hardly a year old, has already a branch Sunday school and is considering a house of worship. Newcastle, in charge of Mr. Mellendy, is leading out into new social lines. It sustains a literary and reading club, with a room for young men.

Under the care of Rev. C. W. Smith of Flagler are five small churches, and near by Mrs. Bevier preaches to four more congregations. Rev. F. G. Boylan, pastor at Cortez, has on his field a branch church and four mission Sunday schools, all of which receive faithful service.

B.

Continued on page 29.

The editor of the *British Weekly*, W. Robertson Nicoll, commenting on the death of Professor Park of Andover, says that "American Congregationalists have lost their most brilliant intellect." He speaks with delight of the great controversy between Professor Park and Prof. Charles Hodge of Princeton which once raged in the pages of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *Princeton Review*. Park's greatest book he declares to be his life of Nathaniel Emmons, the charm of which Mr. Nicoll despairs of giving save to say that "it has the strange, unearthly fascination of New England," with pictures of life in it quite worthy of Miss Mary Wilkins. Mr. Nicoll admits that he never met a human being who has read this biography, but he puts it among "the jewels of biographical literature."

ALUM BAKING POWDERS IN CONGRESS.

Report that Evidence of Their Harmfulness is Overwhelming.

The Committee on Manufactures of the Senate were some time ago directed to investigate food adulterations, and accumulated a volume of testimony upon the subject from the best informed parties and highest scientific authorities in the country.

One of the greatest sources of danger to our foods, the committee state in their report, exists in alum baking powders. The committee found the testimony, they say, overwhelmingly condemnatory of the use of alum in baking powders, and recommended that such use be prohibited by law.

Senator Mason, discussing in the Senate the report of the committee and the several bills introduced to carry the recommendations of the committee into effect, said:

When we made this report we made it based on the evidence before us, and the evidence is simply overwhelming. I do not care how big a lobby there may be here for the alum baking powder, I do not care how many memorials they publish, there is no place in the human economy of human food for this thing called alum. The overwhelming evidence of the leading physicians and scientists of this country is that it is absolutely unfit to go into human food, and that in many cases—if the gentleman will read the evidence, some of the physicians say they can trace cases in their own practice—there are diseases of the kidney due to the perpetual use of alum in their daily bread.

When you mix a mineral poison, as they all say that alum is, it is impossible to mix it always to such a degree that there will not be a residuum left of alum, which produces alumina, and which contributes largely to the diseases of the people in this country.

I want to give the Senate an idea of the class of men we have called. They are the leading scientists from every college of the United States that we could get hold of.

Senator Mason, from a long list of scientists who had testified as to the hurtfulness of alum baking powders, and as to the healthfulness of cream of tartar powders, mentioned the following:

Appleton, John Howard, professor of chemistry, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Arnold, J. W. S., professor, University of New York.

Atwater, W. O., professor and director, Government Experimental Station, Washington, D. C.

Barker, George F., professor, University of Pennsylvania.

Caldwell, G. C., professor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Chandler, C. F., professor, Columbia University, New York.

Chittenden, Russell H., professor, Yale University, New Haven, Ct.

Cornwall, H. B., professor, University of Princeton, New Jersey.

Crampton, C. A., professor, Division of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Fairhurst, Alfred, professor, chemist, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Frear, William, professor, State College, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, Edward H., professor, Department of Agriculture, State of Connecticut.

Johnson, S. W., professor, Yale College, New Haven, Ct.

Mallet, John William, professor, University of Virginia.

Mew, W. M., professor, Army and Medical Department, United States Government.

Morton, Henry, president of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Munroe, Charles Edward, professor of chemistry, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Prescott, Albert B., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Price, A. F., medical director, United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Smart, Charles, lieutenant colonel, assistant surgeon general, United States Army.

Sternberg, George M., surgeon-general, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Tucker, Willis G., professor of chemistry and chemist of State Board of Health, State of New York.

Vaughan, Victor C., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Van Reypen, W. K., surgeon-general, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Wiley, Prof. H. W., chief chemist, Department of Agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C.

Wyman, Walter, surgeon-general, United States Marine Hospital, Washington, D. C.

MR. FETTIGREW. Was there any testimony which showed that there were cases of injury to health as a result of constant use of alum?

MR. MASON. Yes; I can turn you to the testimony.

MR. FETTIGREW. I do not care to have the Senator turn to it. I simply want to emphasize the point. I agree with the Senator. It has always been my own impression that alum baking powder is injurious, but I wanted to bring it out and make it emphatic, if the proof sustains that position.

MR. MASON. I quite agree with the Senator. It is claimed that there is not a country in Europe that does not prohibit the use of alum. Certainly three or four of the leading countries of Europe to which I have had my attention called prohibit the use of alum in baking powder.

MR. FETTIGREW. Did the chemists who came before the Committee, these professors, generally testify—was it the result of their evidence—that the cream of tartar baking powder is healthy and does not leave a residuum which is injurious to health?

MR. MASON. Yes; I say emphatically, yes; that the weight of the evidence is that whenever any of these distinguished men, who have a national reputation, the leading chemists of the colleges, were interrogated upon the point, they stated that fact, every one of them, to my recollection.

Benevolent Societies

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 609 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Coit, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 607 Congregational House, Office hours 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Lizzie D. White, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, Boston. Frank W. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Swift, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-Second St.; in Chicago, 153 La Salle St.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 704 Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abby B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, United Charities Building, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West, among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 615 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-Second St., New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer. United Charities Building, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including New West Education Commission). Scholarships for students for the ministry. Twenty-seven Congregational Colleges and Academies in seventeen States. Sixty-one Orphanages and Homes in the United States. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices 612, 618 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CONF. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY. Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boyton, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; Rev. Francis J. Marsh, New England Superintendent, Congregational House, Boston.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH UNION of Boston and vicinity (incorporated). Its object is the establishment and support of Evangelical Congregational Churches and Sunday Schools in Boston and its suburbs. Samuel C. Darling, Pres.; C. E. Kelsey, Treas.; J. J. Thillings, Sec., 46 Milk St., Boston.

BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID, Boston, Mass. Bequests solicited in this name. Send gifts to A. G. Standwood, Treasurer, 704 Sean Building. Apply for aid to E. B. Palmer, 609 Congregational House.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND. Bequests and donations ministerial and missionaries and their families. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittier, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. Form of bequest: I bequeath to the Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolutions of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpit supplies in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 610 Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles E. Rice, Secretary.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organised 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 287 Hanover Street, Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 10:30 A. M. Bible study 3 P. M. Sunday service, 10:30 A. M. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch missions, various places. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 601 Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, Chaplain, 287 Hanover Street. Bequests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society a sum of \$— to be used for the chaplain, board, and wages of — to be called —" Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

THE WOMAN'S SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY of Boston, Room 601, Congregational House. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Mrs. Charles H. Hale, Treas. The Warren, Roxbury.

Life and Work of the Churches

(Continued from page 28.)

Record of the Week

Calls

ANSWORTH, J. K., Scotland, Ont., to Hamilton.
BAKER, GEO., Washougal, Wn., to Christopher.
BLOOM, W. KNIGHTON, to remain a third year at Vienna, Ill., also to supply at New Grand Chain. Accepts, and will reside at Vienna.

BREEZE, AARON, to remain a fourth year at Potosi, Wis. Accepts.

BUTCHER, STEPHEN G., asst. pastor South Ch., New Britain, Ct., to pastorate and principalship of Orange Park Normal and Manual Training School, Fla. Accepts.

DAVIS, OSCAR F., Neligh, Neb., to Emlington, Ill. Accepts.

EVANS, HOWELL M., Cortland St. Ch., Chicago, Ill., to Whiting, Ind. Accepts.

FERGUSON, FRANK P., to remain another year at Alexandria, Minn. Accepts.

HORN, ELIJAH, Malden, Mass., to Mystic Ch., Medford, for a year. Accepts.

LACEY, ALBERT T., Chicago Sem., to Ellis, Kan., for one year. Accepts.

LOCKRIDGE, GEO. C., Elkhorn, Wis., accepts call to Waupun.

LOMBARD, FRANK A., Hartford Sem., declines call to Stonington, Me., and accepts an invitation to teach English at the Doshisha, Japan.

LONG, HENRY B., People's Ch., Indianapolis, Ind., to Prescott, Ariz.

MOSES, VINCENT, Bradford, Mass., to S. Granville, N. Y.

NOBIS, LEWIS B., Cashton, Wis., to Raymond, Wis. Accepts.

POUND, WM. H., Cleveland, O., to Plymouth Ch., Lansing, Mich.

PRESTON, CHAS. W., Curtis, Neb., to Thedford. Accepts, and will also care for Seneca, eighteen miles west, and Dunning, twenty-seven miles east, besides other out-stations.

REID, FRANCIS W., recently of Clayton, Cal., to joint pastorate of Paso Robles and San Miguel. Accepts, and is at work.

ROBERTS, ROBERT E., called to remain another year at Owen's Grove, 10.

SARLES, JESSE E., Medford, Wis., to Caledonia, Ill. Accepts, and is at work.

SAWYER, ROLAND D., Hope Chapel, Brockton, Mass., to Hanson. Accepts, and is at work.

SLYFIELD, FREDERIC A., Orchard, Stillwater and Nilesville, Io., to Allison. Accepts, and is at work.

TAYLOR, HORACE J., Kelloggsville, O., to Rosario and Fidalgo City, Wn., a former charge. Accepts, and is at work.

TODD, HENRY C., Eagle River, Wis., accepts call to Prentice.

TRIVERS, ROBERT M., De Witt, Neb., to Rising City. WEEDEN, CHAS. F., Norwood, Mass., to Springfield, Vt.

YOUNG, JOS. C., Port Townsend, Wn., to Kirkland and Redmond. Accepts, and is at work.

Ordinations and Installations

CHANDLER, JOS. H., 4. Fond du Lac, Wis., June 26. SERMON, DR. JUDSON TITSWORTH; other parts, REV. MESSRS. F. T. ROUSE, I. L. CORY, and DR. S. T. KIDDER and E. H. MERRILL.

FRENCH, HOWARD D., 4. Orlans, Me., June 27. SERMON, DR. F. B. DENIO; other parts, REV. MESSRS. CHAS. WHITTLER, J. P. CUSHMAN, WM. FORSYTH and CHAS. HARBUIT.

FULTON, ALBERT C., 4. Kennebunk, Me., June 28. SERMON, REV. E. F. SANDERSON; other parts, REV. MESSRS. G. A. LOCKWOOD, ALEX. SLOAN, R. C. DRISCO and DR. GEO. LEWIS.

MILLER, PARIS E., 4. Cumberland, Me., June 28. PARTS BY REV. MESSRS. C. D. CRANE, C. W. FISHER, B. S. RIDGEOUT, L. A. FLINT, W. H. MCBRIDE and DR. SMITH BAKER.

RATZELL, J. FERRY, 4. Orlans, Ind., June 19. SERMON, REV. L. P. ROSE; other parts, REV. MESSRS. J. R. PRESTON, J. R. BONNEY, W. B. FROST, E. D. CURTIS, D. D.

SNELL, LAIRD W., 4. UNION CH., N. Brookfield, Mass., June 27. SERMON, DR. E. Y. HINCKS; other parts, REV. MESSRS. H. G. HALE, J. L. SEWALL, J. J. SPENCER and DR. LYMAN WHITING. On this same month and day, 102 years ago, MR.

THE PSALMS AND THEIR STORY

REV. G. W. HENDERSON, University Church, New Orleans, La., writes regarding this book as follows: "No book on the Psalms has been so helpful to me. I have made it a text-book in our theological department, and have induced many friends to buy it. It makes many Psalms glorious in beauty and truth that were otherwise obscure. The method of giving them a historical setting and of showing their connection with the personal experiences of the writers is the true one, and is to me wonderfully illuminating."

The Psalms and Their Story, by Rev. W. E. BARTON, D. D., is published by the Pilgrim Press, in 2 vols., at \$2.50. It is mailed to any minister, pre-pa'd, for \$1.75.

Snell's grandfather, Dr. Thos. Snell, was installed over the First Ch., N. Brookfield, beginning a pastorate which continued for more than sixty years. TALMADGE, ELLIOTT F., 4. ast. pastor, Center Ch., Hartford, Ct., June 22. SERMON, PROF. M. W. JACOBUS; other parts, PROF. A. L. GILLETTE, REV. H. H. KELSEY, and DR. EDWARD HAWES.

TORRENCE, J. S., 4. Amity, Mo., June 8. SERMON, REV. A. M. HEMAN; other parts, REV. MESSRS. A. K. WRAY, E. H. PRICE and PROF. G. W. SHAW.

Resignations

BOUTON, TILTON C. H., Henniker, N. H.

CURTIS, NORMAN R., Steamboat Springs, Col., and will study at the Moody Institute.

GANE, WM. H., Peterboro, N. H., after a pastorate of nearly seven years.

GAY, WM. M., Pomona, Fla.

KNIGHT, FRED T., Park and Downs Ch., Quincy, Mass.

LEEDS, SAM'L P., Dartmouth Coll. Ch., Hanover, N. H., after a pastorate of 40 years.

MARSHALL, CHAPMAN A., First Ch., McGregor, Io.

MEVIS, LYMAN, Townsend, Mass.

OLDS, ALPHONSO R., Sureka, Wn., one of his three fields. The church refused to accept the resignation and is planning for a house of worship.

PARTMIDGE, ERNEST C., Shoreham, Vt., and will enter upon mission work in Turkey.

ROSENBERGER, HENRY C., Perry, Io.

SHAW, A. LINCOLN, Hope Ch., St. Louis, Mo.

SHEARER, HERMAN A., Roseland, La., and will be at Oberlin, O., for the present.

YAGER, GRANVILLE, E. Bridgewater, Mass.

Continued on page 30.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM BLINDNESS

The sons of Potter Palmer, on returning home from college, found their eyesight rapidly failing them, and upon consulting prominent oculists in Boston, New York and Chicago they gave up all hope of obtaining relief. Hearing of the Semis Eye Sanitarium at Glens Falls, N. Y., they at once decided to investigate the Absorption method, and Honore Palmer at once placed himself under treatment, and through its invigorating effect upon the nerves and muscles which control vision and which were becoming useless at the end of three months he could again resume his reading, writing and seeing at a distance, which he was unable to do readily before commencing the treatment. Mrs. Palmer, after watching these results closely, now advised her younger son, Potter, to at once place himself under this treatment, as one of his eyes had become useless, being unable to see with or without glasses; and there being no encouragement held forth by his oculists he felt that he was doomed to sooner or later lose his best eye, which was becoming impaired. The Absorption Treatment again came to the rescue, followed by complete recovery of his eyesight, which had been impaired from childhood, and to his great relief he saw as he had never been able to see before. Greatly pleased at the unexpected results, which will be permanent, both he and his brother started for a tour on the continent.

DON'T WAIT TO BE BLIND. The Absorption Treatment has proved to be a success in treating all forms of diseased eyes, including weakened or impaired vision. By addressing the above institution readers by mentioning this paper can secure a valuable pamphlet free, describing the home treatment and the latest methods of treating the eyes without the knife and its attending risk.

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An Honest
Tired Feeling

is caused by necessary toll and cured by natural rest. But very different is "that tired feeling," which takes you to bed tired and wakes you up tired. That tired feeling originates in impoverished blood and needs Hood's Sarsaparilla for its cure. The tonic effect of this medicine is felt by the stomach, kidneys and liver; appetite comes back and that tired feeling is gone.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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particularly Congregational tourists, can nowhere find such complete and accurate "Pilgrim" information in a convenient form as in

The Boston Book

It is a guide-book prepared by "Pilgrim" experts for the International Council, and contains sketches of Boston and an account of its Congregational activities, together with descriptions of near-by points of Pilgrim and Puritan interest: Cambridge and its college. Salem and Puritan landmarks. Plymouth with its historic interest. Andover, a typical New England town. Concord and Lexington.

It has 236 pages and over 100 illustrations. The book was printed from type and most of the edition was sold at the time of the Council. We have just bound the remaining sheets, which we will sell at

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Life and Work of the Churches

(Continued from page 29.)

Record of the Week

Dismissions

GOODWIN, EDWARD F., First Church, Chicago, Ill.
June 25.

HUTCHINS, WM. T., Indian Orchard, Mass.

Churches Organized

CHANCE, MONT., 21 June, 12 members.

GOREVILLE, ILL., 27 June, 28 members.

Summer Supplies

BALL, J. N., at Deer Creek, Okl.

CALKINS, WOLCOTT, Newton, Mass., at Clyde Ch.,
Kansas City, Mo., for the summer.EARNSHAW, ALBERT F., Phillips, Me., at Strong,
during the absence of the pastor, Rev. R. B. Mills,
in Europe.HATHAWAY, WM. B., Rollins College, Fla., at West
Palm Beach, during absence of the pastor, Rev.
S. D. Paine, in Europe.HOLLARS, JOHN A., White Oaks, N. M., at First
Ch., Albuquerque, for July.HOPKINS, HAROLD L., of Oregon at Pada, Kan.,
for a few weeks.

LEFFINGWELL, A. N., Paradise, Okl.

MURPHY, PROF., of Lee Normal Academy, at Med-
way, Me.SMITH, MERTON, Chicago, Ill., at Northern Ch.,
Toronto, Canada.

Personals

BURNAP, IRVING A., recently received a substan-
tial gift of money from his church at S. Natick,
Mass.FRANCE, WM., pastor at Hillsboro Center, N. H.,
will spend July and August in Europe, attend-
ing the C. E. Convention and visiting his former
home at Huddersfield.HAMILTON, DR. JOHN A., honorary secretary of the
Education Society, after several months' serious
illness, was cordially greeted by his friends in the
Congregational House last Monday.KELLOGG, H. MARTIN, pastor at McIndoe Falls,
Vt., spends July and August in Europe.MERRILL, CHAS. C., pastor at Steubenville, O.,
has been granted three months' vacation, which he
will spend in Europe.ROGERS, ALONZO, pastor at New Whatcom, Wn.,
is slowly recovering from a severe illness.WALKER, ALBERT, for 40 years a deacon of the
church in Bennington, Vt., and a veteran of the
Civil War, observed his 87th birthday June 29.

Church Happenings

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., at UNION, July 1,
five persons were present of a group of 16 re-
ceived to fellowship 50 years ago. Four of
them have served as S. S. superintendents, and
these at the session of the school made reminisc-
ent addresses. Of the entire group of 16 but
six now survive, and of these all but one are
non-resident.LOS ANGELES, CAL., PLYMOUTH raised, June 17,
sufficient to meet old debts amounting to nearly
\$1,800. Of this \$400 were due the Building So-
ciety.MCINDOE FALLS, Vt., observed June 17 as Old
Folks' Sunday, with special sermon to them.
Many aged persons attended.NEWTON, MASS., ELIOT dedicated last Sunday a
beautiful silver baptismal font, the gift of Mrs.
Eddy and her family in memory of Charles Ed-
wards Eddy, who served this church in various
capacities 32 years, 18 of them as deacon.SHELBYNE FALLS, MASS., has begun repairs
estimated to cost \$2,100. As \$4,000 have been
raised the balance will go toward the fund for a
proposed chapel. Services will be held in the
Universalist church while repairs are in progress.WINTHROP, MASS., worshiped last Sunday for the
first time in its renovated chapel, to which a gran-
ite foundation, a vestry, kitchen and social hall,
with furnishings, have been added. The new
pastor, Rev. J. J. Goodacre, has led in securing
these improvements.

For Accessions to the Churches see page 31.

Biographical

REV. GEORGE BOARDMAN HUBBARD

Mr. Hubbard, who died at Plymouth, Wis., June 17, was born in New Haven, Ct., Feb. 16, 1822, graduated from Yale College in 1842 and from the Divinity School in 1846. He received ordination as a home missionary in Illinois in 1848 and held pastorates in Illinois and in Wisconsin, closing his active work with his ten years' pastorate in Plymouth, ending in 1898, which completed fifty fruitful years in the ministry. He was then made *pastor emeritus*. He exerted a great influence throughout the state. Rev. W. B. Hubbard, state registrar of South Dakota and assistant registrar of the National Council, is his oldest son.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON

The death of Charles Haldane Johnson of Mont-
clair, N. J., June 22, aged forty, takes from that
community and the Congregational church a young
man whose service to his fellow-citizens and fellow-
Christians had given him unusual standing for one
of his age. Educated in the Montclair schools and
at Cornell University, entering the profession of
law, taking intense interest in state and national
politics, serving as trustee of the Congregational
church and member of the local Board of Education,
he made himself felt as a power for good in
school, college, at the bar, in politics, in the church
and in the community. His illness was brief and
the disease appendicitis.

Meetings and Events to Come

NORTHFIELD STUDENTS' CONFERENCE, June 29-July 9.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, Cam-
bridge, Mass., July 8-21.CONFERENCE ON CATECHETICAL INSTRUCTION, Ad-
over, Mass., July 10, 11.NORTHFIELD YOUNG WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, July 13-
23.INTERNATIONAL C. E. CONVENTION, London Eng.,
July 14-18.

NORTHFIELD GENERAL CONFERENCE, Aug. 2-19.

For Seasickness

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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vent seasickness."

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tongue, and often by a foul breath.
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removing offensive matters from the
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stomachs in the most refreshing way.
50c. and \$1. Trial, 25c. *Pamphlets* on
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Tarrant's "Dermal," a dainty, anti-
septic powder for nursery, toilet, after shaving,
cures chafing, best foot powder, 25c.
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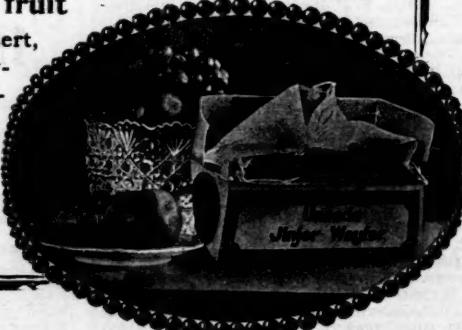
Swindlers peddling London Soap with Wells Soap
and Perfumery Co., Boston, Mass., and Cleveland,
Ohio, printed on the wrapper, but representing
themselves to be agents of the Larkin Soap Co.,
have been heard from in Massachusetts. Infor-
mation leading to their arrest will be liberally re-
warded by Larkin Soap Co., Buffalo, N. Y., who
are interested in exposing all swindlers in connec-
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dlers named represent themselves as agents for the
Larkin Soap Co. All who have been defrauded
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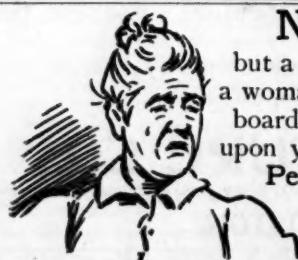


Not a "bicycle face"

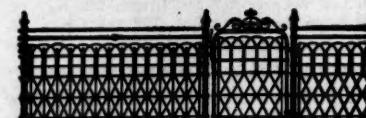
but a "washboard face"—the kind of face
a woman wears after a tussle with the wash-
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Commencements

(Continued from page 26.)

tween the two, he said, there should be no rivalry. Both should promote the taste for higher education and in time there will be students enough for both. The state university is hampered in its religious influence by its connection with the state, and some will prefer the more pronounced religious influence of the Christian college.

Accessions to the Churches

	Conf.	Tot.	Conf.	Tot.
CALIFORNIA			MINNESOTA	
Berkeley, North,	5	7	St. Paul, Bethany,	— 3
Glendale,	8	9	Oliver,	— 3
Lockeford,	2	4	Pacific,	— 3
Los Angeles, Olivet,	11	15	Park,	— 6
Central Ave.,	— 4	— 4	St. Anthony Park,	— 6
Oakland, First,	14	24	South Park,	— 27
Perris,	5	5		
Sacramento,	13	19		
San Francisco, First, 4	12	—	Kansas City, First,	— 30
Santa Cruz,	17	22	St. Louis, Emmanuel,	— 7
Wyandotte,	— 5	5	Urgine,	— 12
			Redeemer,	— 4
COLORADO			Webster Groves,	— 9
Craig,	— 16	—		
Denver, Plymouth,	17	17	MISSOURI	
			Kansas City, First,	— 30
			St. Louis, Emmanuel,	— 7
			Urgine,	— 12
			Redeemer,	— 4
			Webster Groves,	— 9
CONNECTICUT				
Ansonia,	3	8	NEBRASKA	
Danielson,	5	6	Albion,	— 7
Torrington, West,	4	4	Brunswick,	— 14
Unionville,	— 14	14	Crofton,	— 6
Waterbury, Second,	— 17	17	Irvington,	— 1
Winchester,	— 6	6	Linton, Hildreth,	— 4
			Plymouth,	— 8
			Vine St.,	— 2
			St. Mary's Ave.,	— 17
			Springfield,	— 14
ILLINOIS				
Anna, First,	2	4		
Beardstown,	4	6		
Chicago, Lincoln	—	—		
Park,	1	4	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
North Shore,	8	9	Concord, First,	— 18
South	9	21	South,	— 10
Stratton Memorial,	— 25	—	Tamworth,	— 11
Warren Ave.,	5	18		
Galva,	21	24	NEW YORK	
Glencoe,	5	9	Brooklyn, Plymouth,	— 77
Goreville,	— 28	—	Corning,	— 75
La Grange,	8	8	New York, Forest	— 20
Neponset,	12	12	Ave.,	— 40
Oswego,	12	12	St. Vernon,	— 11
Somonauk,	23	24	Pilgrim,	— 17
West Unionville,	— 46	—	Trinity,	— 4
INDIANA			NORTH DAKOTA	
Anderson, Hope,	9	9	Buchanan,	— 6
Fort Wayne, South,	8	12	Hesper,	— 12
Washington,	— 50	—		
Indianapolis, Fellow-			OHIO	
ship	5	8	Cleveland, Lake-	
Terre Haute, Beth-	—	12	view,	— 20
any,	—	12	Cincinnati, Colum-	— 27
Plymouth,	3	7	bia,	— 21
Union,	6	6	Newport,	— 12
			Plymouth,	— 40
IOWA			Marietta, First,	— 2
Charles City,	4	4	Waukon,	— 9
Clarion,	— 12	—		
Clinton, First,	12	17	SOUTH DAKOTA	
Cromwell,	— 3	3	Belle Fourche,	— 3
Dubuque, Summit,	— 8	8	Deadwood,	— 15
Emmettburg,	19	24	Spearfish,	— 6
Gomer,	— 6	6		
Red Oak,	— 33	—	VERMONT	
			Barre,	— 8
MAINE			Bellow Falls,	— 10
Lewiston, Pine St.,	4	6	Bristol,	— 8
Mechanic Falls,	—	3	Brownington,	— 4
Oldtown,	3	3	Chelsea,	— 4
			Cornwall,	— 7
MASSACHUSETTS			Edin-	— 4
Barre,	9	11	Encsburg,	— 4
Boston, Boylston,	3	3	Lowell,	— 2
Eliot,	3	3	Mindeons Falls,	— 3
Mc. Vernon,	—	3	Milton,	— 4
Phillips,	— 2	2	Pittsford,	— 4
Phillips,	— 2	2	Richmond,	— 4
Union,	6	8	St. Johnsbury,	— 10
Brockton, Porter,	4	4	Waterbury,	— 7
Dalton,	4	4	West Rutland,	— 7
Everett, First,	4	4	Whiting,	— 1
Fall River, Central,	4	4		
Glastonbury, Lanes-	—	—	WISCONSIN	
ville,	3	4	Blake's Prairie	— 9
Haverhill, Riverside,	3	7	Bloomington,	— 18
Union,	4	5	Chester,	— 25
Lenox,	10	10	Jamesville,	— 4
Lowell, Kirk St.,	6	13	Keweenaw,	— 7
Lynn, First,	7	14	Palmyra,	— 3
Newton Center,	—	—	Prairie du Chien,	— 14
Springfield, North,	8	13	Shiocton,	— 11
Stoneham,	—	3	West Salem,	— 3
		7		
MICHIGAN			WYOMING	
Chester,	— 6	6	Cheyenne, First,	— 20
Endeavor,	— 4	4	Gurnsey,	— 21
Grand Rapids, First,	14	20	Sheridan,	— 22
Ironton,	9	15	Wheatland,	— 23
La Crosse,	— 9	—		
Muskegon,	4	6	OTHER CHURCHES	
Saugatuck,	— 6	6	Ashland, Ore.,	— 5
Thompsonville,	— 26	26	Kansas City, Kan.,	— 2
Victor,	— 4	4	Pilgrim,	— 17
			Bethel, Ont.,	— 6
MINNESOTA			Pittsburg, Pa., Puri-	— 1
Faribault,	— 5	5	Pleasant River, N. S.,	— 4
Minneapolis, Pil-	— 13	14	Turkey Creek, Okla.,	— 7
grim,	— 6	6	Churches with less	— 7
Robbinsdale,	— 6	6	than three,	— 8
		34		

Conf., 885; Tot., 2,001.

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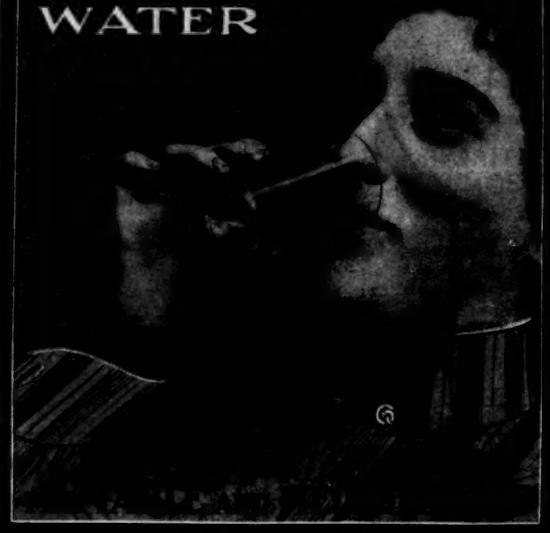
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